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"Übung macht den Meister"

Published for
THE ORTHOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
10 King's Parade, Cambridge, England
By
THOMAS NELSON & SONS LTD.
3 Henrietta Street, London, W.C.2
Edinburgh, Paris, Toronto, New York

First published 1933
Second Edition, revised, 1935
Reprinted 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944
Third Edition, revised, 1945
Reprinted 1946, 1948

Printed at the press of the publishers

INTRODUCTION

Existing books in English for the study of German are, on the whole, better than those for French. Yet, there seems to be a bewhiskered tradition in regard to the material of conventional text-books : it is to see how much the authors can *include*. An ant-like industry is shown in collecting an array of rules and a multitude of exceptions. The best book, so custom has it, is the one which contains most of such material ; and the worst is the one which is ' incomplete.'

The title and dimensions of the present work indicate that we have a different conception of what the *approach* to a study of German should be. Behind all the little books in this Series is a simple idea—one which, we believe, is so sound that it will withstand any reasonable criticism. It is this : That *the part of a language necessary to the expression and understanding of the most frequently recurring ideas is the part to be mastered first ; and that, until it is known, the rare and the subtle should be ignored.*

In the Introduction to *The Basis and Essentials of French* will be found a statement of the origin of this idea and of the method used to present French to the learner. While the same general principles apply, the characteristics and idiosyncracies of each language demand a special application of them. Hence, the present work is not a mere mechanical adaptation of the French method. It has been carefully and specially thought out, with the peculiarities of German grammar and vocabulary well in mind. Here will be found no tricks or so-called short-cuts, but a plain

statement of grammar on orthodox lines, differing from that to be found in standard grammars chiefly in what we *omit*—deliberately and intentionally omit. We have subjected each page to severe criticism, and what is offered is a minimum for a flexible working instrument. It consists of the Basis of Grammar and the Essential (and 'root') Vocabulary necessary to the expression and understanding of the most frequently recurring ideas. It matters not what the purpose may be for which the German is studied, the material given here must *first* be mastered. If our theories are right, it should be the shortest of all short-cuts.

* * * * *

Teachers of languages do not seem to realize sufficiently that vocabulary is *by far* the most important part of any language; and that, strictly, in the first stage of the learning process, grammar should be treated as a subordinate feature. Secondly, that the sooner an element of pleasure can be introduced, the more quickly will the language be learnt. These may appear to be revolutionary ideas, and we expect them to be unacceptable to many. We are, nevertheless, convinced that one day the most conservative will admit that reason and logic are behind them.[1] There can never be great pleasure about learning the 'mechanics' or grammar of a language. That difficult stage must be got over and, we believe, got over as rapidly as possible, until the student has reached the stage when he can *read* with some fluency.

[1] The reader is here referred to the various volumes on "Basic English," of which a list appears on the last page. Though the "Basic German" which will ultimately result from an increasing approximation to the principles by which the international English minimum were evolved must necessarily (owing to the peculiarities of German grammar) differ from it in important respects, we have endeavoured to cover as nearly as possible the same field of communication.

For, once the reading stage is reached, the student begins to develop a sense of the language and a feeling for the mode of thought of the minds behind it. When this pleasant prospect strikes the imagination, progress should afterwards be rapid. We say : *Learn first the most frequently recurring words and a minimum of grammar : get rapidly into the reading stage : and ability to speak and understand will follow almost naturally from hearing the language spoken.*

The student of a foreign tongue is, to begin with, in the position of the immortal Friday on the desert island. At first the simplest words for the commonest things and ideas are what is most urgently needed ; the amount of grammar required to shape them need not be great. What matters it if Friday does not immediately begin by observing niceties which would be employed by Robinson Crusoe, if Robinson Crusoe were a strict grammarian ? If only the teaching of languages could be approached in this tolerant spirit, the cruelty, the horrors, the inquisitorial agonies of many examinations, the soul-destroying and time-wasting methods and, in the end, the utter futility of this part of conventional education might be avoided. How much of French or German does the average English student know at the end of five years ? Travel a little and the answer hits one between the eyes. The position is paradoxical : for, as Sir Denison Ross and other experts have asserted, the English are good natural linguists. It is, we think, because the Englishman is a more sensitive creature than he is usually credited to be, and because the teaching he suffers in languages often produces a defensive armour that is almost impermeable—these are explanations of the astonishing and discreditable fact that he so frequently looks foolish when circumstances drive him to use his French or his German in after life. We believe that such a state of affairs could be avoided if those who hold the reins of lan-

guage teaching would only relax them. When all is said, language is not an exact science : some of the greatest users of language are those who break most rules.

* * * * *

Having expressed these opinions, we will now utter our warning. The reader must not imagine for one moment that we would wish to see grammar abolished, or that we desire to see grammatical rules treated with contempt. Indeed it cannot be emphasized too strongly that, if the learner wishes his German to be better than the Man Friday's English, he must study grammar carefully. German, unlike English, is an inflexional, synthetic language ; and to use it as good Germans use it necessitates a good knowledge of grammar. What we wish to state is that, as languages are at present taught, far too *much* time is spent on grammar, and far too *little* on what is the real key to understanding : namely, vocabulary. Now, the German vocabulary is immensely rich and flexible, and in few languages do we find such a wealth of words derived from or compounded with a comparatively small number of ' root ' or (as we call them) ' essential ' words. It should be perfectly clear, then, even to those unacquainted with language problems, that in learning German the first task, and the one of paramount importance, should be to achieve a complete mastery of the ' essential ' words and the various methods of forming derivatives and compounds. (It would need a clever mathematician-philologist to work out the number of compounds and derivatives that can be formed from the vocabulary given in this book : probably not less than 20,000.) Given a list of the words found to be of greatest use, it is rather a waste of time to learn miscellaneous odds and ends of vocabulary—as is the time-honoured custom. It is even foolish to bother about such oddments when there must exist grave doubt that

they will ever afterwards be required ; or, as they are rarely encountered, retained in the memory. We do not wish to ridicule the serious and involved labours of the compilers of some of the most popular standard text-books now in use, but will content ourselves with drawing attention to the following, for which the German equivalents occur in *one section* of one of the best of them :

Fatty degeneration.
To be covered with fat.
To turn brutal.
Turning blind.
To invest with a fief.
To cover with a texture.
To get by sneaking.
To stultify.
To make narrow.
To become crooked.
Obscuration (!).
To snuffle at.
To touch in passing.
To hurt oneself by lifting.
etc. etc. etc.

Glancing through the same book—one published by a great house, written by a considerable authority, and widely used—we could extend the above list until, read by one who has made a study of *word-frequency* and language study through *controlled vocabulary*, the sheer absurdity of it becomes overwhelming. While writing this, it occurred to us to glance at a French paper set in an English public examination. Within less than a minute of having done so we found a French word which is not in the *Larousse* dictionary nor in the bigger *Gasc* ; and others which would never be met with in a lifetime's reading. We did not pursue the matter further, from sheer disgust. Seriously, and without saying what we feel like saying, may we ask why such things should be ? The waste of time represented by the learning of quite unnecessary material is tragic. It is only lexicographers who need ever be interested in most of it.

* * * * *

While the present book was still in the manuscript stage it was shown to a friend who knows no German. He commented upon the large amount of grammar we give. "Do you mean to tell me," said he, "that I should have to learn all those tables of declensions, lists of verbs, etc., before I should have a working knowledge of German?" The answer must be an emphatic *Yes*, if the knowledge of German is to advance beyond the standard of Friday's English. Germans have to learn them, so why should not the foreigner? The wise student will regard this little book as a jumping-off ground—a good one, because it concentrates upon real essentials—but still a mere jumping-off ground. It is in no sense a complete treatise: but it is a *logical first stage*. We trust that when it has been mastered it will be followed by a period of reading which will drive home the mechanics and impart the spirit of the language. It should be realized, however, that if a wider knowledge is desired *all* that is in this book must be known, or time will be wasted fumbling with the more difficult aspects of grammar, and the student may not know the 'roots' of the language, so to speak—the part from which all the rest springs, and incidentally, the part of greatest practical utility.

Without a solid basis of elementary grammar and the essentials of vocabulary well in the forefront of the mind, all other knowledge of the language is useless for practical purposes.

It may be encouraging to know that the average person can learn anything from 25–50 new words an hour, and that the really essential vocabulary of German can be absorbed in from 20–50 hours. The words similar in both languages, here given in groups by themselves, can be mastered in a couple of hours. The student who approaches German for the first time will be struck by the very remarkable similarity of many of the words, especially when they are

spoken aloud. This is one of the greatest assets of the English learner of German.

* * * * *

It seems to us that it should be of very great help in the creation of confidence to have in a concise, easy assimilable and definite form just that part of the language which will always be most useful, and which must be known very thoroughly whatever the purpose may be for which it is studied. Confidence in oneself is half the battle. If it is merely a question of defeating examiners, a sound basis of elementary grammar together with a list of the words most frequently in use should carry the student a long way. When the contents of this little book are known, and supplemented by reading to provide a vocabulary of other words, derivatives and compounds, which can be recognized when they are seen (which is very different from knowing the German for English words) the intelligent student should be well up to the standard required for entrance to the universities. Supplemented by a list of words special to his subject, the book should suffice for the man of science, industry, or commerce, the journalist, the hotel-keeper, etc. For the ordinary traveller or tourist it is more than enough, except perhaps in regard to ' table ' German, for which a separate word and phrase book would be necessary.[1] We have deliberately avoided temptations to provide any form of specialist vocabulary, and kept to our idea of ' basis and essentials.' As for food, our experience is that the hungry traveller is rarely defeated.

* * * * *

We should like to comment upon the comparative neglect of German in English schools and life generally.

[1] For the tourist we recommend : *Are You going to Germany ?* (Published by Collins. 1s.)

If one considers the language from the statistical point of view, its position is impressive—leaving out Chinese (for which the figures are doubtful) German occupies the third place in the languages of the world. French, as a mother tongue, is spoken by 45,000,000 people, and is said to be understood by another 75,000,000 foreigners (although it is fast losing ground to English). German is spoken by at least 90,000,000 as a mother-tongue; at least another 20,000,000 understand it; and the numbers are fast increasing. *It is an essential language of science and technology in an age of science.* Yet, for one person in England who studies German at school there are twelve who study French.[1] Does this show a sense of reality? To answer such a question is outside the scope of this book. But there is this to be said: a knowledge of German provides the key to much that is of the very highest importance in the age in which we live. Whether we consider science, literature, art, politics, philosophy, or mode of life and thought generally, Germany offers a great and vital contribution to the world. The younger generation of Germans is full of energy and a sense of serious purpose. Let there be no mistake or illusions on the subject: we shall one day feel the full force of what that generation is doing and thinking. It is sheer stupidity for us to neglect so important a language, one of the same family as English, and without terrors for people of English speech.

* * * * *

The contemporary student has wonderful opportunities for learning foreign languages by *hearing* them *via* wireless. German broadcasting stations can teach accent and pronunciation in a way beyond the wildest dreams of our fathers. The four stages by which a child learns a language are: (1) Hearing; (2) Imita-

[1] See Board of Education Pamphlet No. 77: "Position of German in Grant-Aided Secondary Schools in England."

tion ; (3) Memorizing ; and (4) Association of Ideas—in that order. Note also that the vocabulary of a child increases in accordance with the urgency and frequency of recurrence of ideas. Useful as books may be, *spoken* language must finally be learnt by *hearing* and *imitation*. For the first time in history, we are able to hear in our homes by merely touching a switch, what would formerly have cost us money and time for foreign travel. Full advantage should be taken of so important a factor. Another is the gramophone. Admirable language records are available, and we hope soon to have one for this book, though, in our opinion, such mechanical adjuncts cannot compete with wireless for the student who has worked through his 'Basis and Essentials' and then grown accustomed to German through reading. After this book has been gone through once or twice, a reading book will be required.[1] We can recommend Dr. Meissner's *Practical Lessons in German Conversation* (Hachette, 2s. 6d.) for the next step.[2] It is still one of the best of language books, with German text and a full translation on the opposite page. What is required is practice, *practice*, **practice** in reading, writing, speaking, and listening to German. There need be no great difficulty in finding opportunities for all four.

In the *Basis and Essentials of French* an acknowledgment was made of works from which general inspiration has been drawn. For German in particular we have obtained help from the old grammar by Brandt, from Schulz and Sundermeyer's *Deutsche Sprachlehre für Ausländer* (published by Berlin University, 1931), and, for vocabulary, from the *German*

[1] *German Basis and Essentials Reader* is a companion reader to the present volume.

[2] Then the student might try a German novel for which there is an English translation : *Carl und Anna*, von Leonhard Frank (English translation by Cyrus Brooks, pub. by Peter Davies). There is also a version in "Basic English" (*Psyche Miniatures*).

Frequency Word Book (published by the Macmillan Co., New York, 1931, for *The American and Canadian Committees on Modern Languages*), itself based on Kaeding's celebrated count of 10,910,777 words from all sorts of material. In profiting by these and similar contributions to supplement the material put at our disposal by The Orthological Institute, in connection with its research in " Basic English," we have eliminated all technical and ' learned ' words and added many which our own investigation has proved to be of very frequent occurrence.

The present edition has been revised and the few errors in the first edition have been corrected. We shall be grateful for any suggestions which users of the book may care to offer. They should be addressed to the Orthological Institute, 10 King's Parade, Cambridge, England.

CHARLES DUFF and RICHARD FREUND.

London, 1935.

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PART I

THE BASIS OF GRAMMAR

The Essential Vocabulary of German

For practical purposes less than 750 words which differ in German and English have to be memorized. In this book the vocabulary consists of 250 nouns similar in both languages and 330 dissimilar; 85 similar verbs and 225 dissimilar; 60 similar adjectives and 140 dissimilar. There are also 130 invariable words. Used in accordance with the grammar this will give a working vocabulary of several thousand words. But these German words have this additional merit : they are mostly ' root ' words which, in accordance with the methods of word building described, are used to form derivatives and compounds. Thus, an incalculable vocabulary for reading purposes is brought within the scope of the student who masters the lists in this book.

The similar essential words can be assimilated very rapidly. The work of learning them is a matter of an hour or so. The dissimilar words can be memorized at the rate of about 20–30 per hour. After a few hours' practice, when the student has become fairly familiar with the language, up to 50 can be learnt in an hour. When we consider the remarkable capacity of German for forming derivatives and compounds, the mastery of such a ' key ' vocabulary is much more than half the battle in learning the language.

The Index at the end of the book gives the complete essential vocabulary in alphabetical order. It is given without English equivalents, to assist in the process of memorizing, and for convenience of revision as well as for reference.

ALPHABET AND PRONUNCIATION

The alphabet is the same as in English, but German is printed in both Gothic and Latin characters ; and there is a special script for writing. The beginner is advised not to worry himself greatly with either Gothic type or script during the first weeks of learning. It is surprising how soon one becomes quite at home with the Gothic: facility in reading comes almost without effort, once a little headway has been made with the language. As for the handwriting, this should definitely be avoided until this book is well known. Handwriting in Latin characters is taught in all German schools, and is becoming increasingly popular.

For purposes of reference, however, here is the Gothic alphabet with the Latin equivalents ; and the names of the letters underneath :

𝔄 𝔞	𝔅 𝔟	ℭ 𝔠	𝔇 𝔡	𝔈 𝔢	𝔉 𝔣	𝔊 𝔤
A a	B b	C c	D d	E e	F f	G g
ah	*beh*	*tsay*	*day*	*eh*	*eff*	*gay*
ℌ 𝔥	ℑ 𝔦 𝔧	𝔎 𝔨	𝔏 𝔩	𝔐 𝔪	𝔑 𝔫	𝔒 𝔬
H h	Ii, Jj	K k	L l	M m	N n	O o
hah	*ee, yot*	*kah*	*ell*	*em*	*en*	*oh*
𝔓 𝔭	𝔔 𝔮	ℜ 𝔯	𝔖 𝔰 ſ[1]	𝔗 𝔱	𝔘 𝔲	𝔙 𝔳
P p	Q q	R r	S s	T t	U u	V v
pay	*koo*	*err*	*ess*	*tay*	*oo*	*fow*
𝔚 𝔴	𝔛 𝔵	𝔜 𝔶	ℨ 𝔷			
W w	X x	Y y	Z z			
vay	*ix*	*ipsilon*	*tsett*			

[1] ſ is used only at the end of a word or syllable.

Ch, ch	ck	Sch, sch	ß	ff	tz
ch	ck	sch	sz[1]	ss	tz

Modified Vowels: Ä ä; Ö ö; Ü ü.

There are no 'accents' as in French, for example, but only the diaeresis (¨) which is used to 'modify' the sounds of the vowels **A, O, U** and the diphthong **AU** when written **Ä, ä, Ö, ö, Ü, ü, Äu, äu,** to be pronounced in the manner described later.

VOWEL SOUNDS.

A vowel is *long* when it is doubled (*aa, ee, oo*) : Das Boot, *boat* ; when it comes before a single consonant followed by a vowel (eben, *even*) ; or when it is followed by the letter *h* (Der Sohn, *son*). Also before a single final consonant (gut, *good*) ; ß (sz) counts as one consonant, even if spelt ss.

A vowel is *short* when it comes before two or more consonants (besser, *better* ; Licht, *light*). The letter e at the end of a word and in the endings *-el, -en, -er,* is always short (Katze, *cat* ; Singer, *singer*).

All German vowels are pure ; they resemble those in Scotch pronunciation of English.

Long **A** is pronounced like English **a** in father : Der Vater, *the father.*

Long **Ä** and long **E** are pronounced like **a** in gate, or before **r** like **e** in *fête* :

Das Mädchen, *the girl* ; Der Esel, *the donkey.*

Long **I** is pronounced like **i** in machine : mir, *me* ; *i* is always long before *e* (Das Fieber, *fever*).

Long **O** is pronounced like **o** in *no* : Ofen, *stove.*

Long **Ö** is rather like an exaggeration of the vowel sound in the word earth ; or exactly like the **eu** in French *Le feu.* Das Öl, *oil.*

Long **U** is like the **u** in English *rude* : Blut, *blood.*

[1] ß or ss is always used instead of sz in Latin type.

Long **Ü** has no equivalent in English, but is like the French **û** in *sûr* (English **ee** with the lips pursed as for whistling) : Übung, *practice.*

Short **A** is like English **a** in *fat* : Der Mann, *man.* (Or, better, like the Scotch *man.*)

Short **Ä** and short **E** are like English **e** in *net, bet* : wenn, *when* ; Hände, *hands.*

Short **I** is like English **i** in *miss, sit* : Das Kind, *the child.*

Short **O** is like English **o** in *not, pot* : Das Korn, *corn.*

Short **Ö** is the same sound as long **ö** pronounced more sharply : Die Hölle, *hell.*

Short **U** is like English **oo** in *soot, foot* : Null, *naught* ; Das Pfund, *pound.*

Short **Ü** is the same sound as long **ü** pronounced more sharply : Der Müller, *the miller.*

NOTE.—The letter **Y** is a vowel which follows exactly the pronunciation of **I.**

DIPHTHONGS.

AI, AY, EI, EY are almost like English **ei** in height : Der Kaiser, *the kaiser* ; Bayern, *Bavaria* ; Kein, *no* ; Meyer, a surname ; Reich, *rich.*

AU is like English **ou** in *house* (but broader, like ah-oo) : Das Haus, *house.*

ÄU and **EU** are like **oy** in *boy* : neu, *new* ; Die Häuser, *houses.*

IE strictly is not a diphthong but follows the sound of long **I.**

CONSONANTS.

Unless mentioned below, consonants are pronounced as in English.

B at the end of a word is clipped sharply almost to resemble *p* : Der Dieb, *thief.*

ck is like *k.*

CH has no equivalent in English but, after **a, o, u, au** is a guttural like Scotch **ch** in *loch* : Das Buch, *book* ; Auch, *also*. Otherwise it is softer and a palate sound : ich, *I* ; Mädchen, *girl*.

D at the end of a word is clipped sharply like **t** : Pfund, *pound*.

G is always hard as in *go, get* ; gehen, *to go*.

-NG is like the English *ng* in *sing* : Der Ring, *the ring*.

-NGER is always like *-nger* in English *singer*, and never like *-nger* in English *finger* (which is *fing-ger*). The German word **Finger** rhymes with the English *singer* and *springer*.

H is mute after any vowel, otherwise it is strongly voiced : hundert, *hundred*.

J is like English **y** : Der Jäger, *huntsman* ; jung, *young*.

K is pronounced before *n* in words like : Der Knabe, *boy* ; Das Knie (Pr. *k-nee*), *knee*.

PF, both letters are sounded.

QU is like English *kv* : Die Quelle, *the well*.

R is quite unlike English **r**. It is always trilled or vibrated.

S before and between vowels is like English **z** : Die Rose, *rose* ; Der Sohn, *son*.

-s final is always like English **ss** : Das Haus, *house*.

-sz final (in Gothic printed ſz, in Latin ß) always like *ss* : Der Kuß, *the kiss*.

SCH is like English *sh* : Schmidt, *Smith* (*-dt* final like *t*).

SP and **ST** at the beginning of a word are like English *shp, sht* : sprechen, *to speak* ; stehen, *to stand*.

-TI- in **-TION** is like English *tsee* : Nation, *nation* (Pr. *Nahtseeohn*).

V is like English *f* : Der Vater, *the father*.

W is like English *v* : Der Wein, *wine* ; Das Wasser, *water.*

Z like *ts* in *rats, cats* : schwarz, *black* (Pr. *shvarts*). tz (ʦ) is similarly pronounced. Die Katze, *the cat.*

ORTHOGRAPHY.

All nouns are written with a capital letter, whatever their position in a sentence : **Singt der Mann ?** *Does the man sing ?*

All adjectives, even those of nationality, are written with small letters. **Es ist deutsch.** *It is German.*

Except at the beginning of a sentence **ich,** *I,* is written with a small letter.

Sie and **Ihr,** meaning *you* and *your,* are written with capitals, to distinguish them from **sie, ihr,** *they, their* (or *she, her*).

Every German word is written as it is pronounced and pronounced as it is written.

Excepting as stated, the rules of orthography and punctuation are the same as in English.

ACCENTUATION.

One syllable of every German word is stressed more heavily than the others. This is the ' *root* ' syllable and, as a general rule, it is the *first.* In compound words the stress is usually on the first component. This accentuation must be learnt from a teacher or by hearing.

German pronunciation is more definite, more vigorous, more distinct than English. Syllables are clear-cut. There is no mumbling, slurring, or drawling such as we have in ' Oxford ' English. To English people Germans make what appears to be an exaggerated use of tongue, lips, and vocal apparatus generally.

WARNING !

It should be clearly understood that the equivalents for pronunciation given above are makeshifts. Strictly, every letter or combination of letters should be considered to represent a sound or sounds which have no exact equivalents in English. Good pronunciation can only be learnt from good native speakers. Gramophone records are helpful, but German wireless broadcasts, especially those from North-German stations, provide marvellous opportunities for learning the sounds of the language. Listen carefully and imitate the speaker. This will soon give facility. German, by its nature, is a fine language for broadcasting : the sounds come through beautifully. There is hardly an excuse nowadays for not *hearing* as much of it as is required. But take comfort in the fact that very few foreigners ever pronounce German so well as to pass for natives. Even in Germany pronunciation varies from province to province. The best (though not the most musical) German is spoken by educated Prussians. The goal should be to understand and be understood.

DECLENSION

German is what grammarians call a synthetic language. By this they mean that it prefers to make compound and derivative words [1] and to use endings and inflexions instead of making a liberal use of particles as the ' analytic ' languages do—English, for example. As will be seen later, articles, nouns, adjectives, and pronouns change their endings to convey different meanings, and this process is called *Declension* ; it hardly exists in English.

Articles, nouns, adjectives, and pronouns have four

[1] See pp. 55–61 on Word Building.

'cases' in the singular and the same in the plural. All except nouns have changes for the three genders (masculine, feminine, and neuter).

The four cases are : Nominative, Genitive, Dative, and Accusative.

1. The Nominative names the *Subject*, or initiator of action, speech, etc.

2. The Genitive indicates the *Possessor* of something.

3. The Dative indicates the *Recipient* of something —the Indirect Object of action or speech.

4. The Accusative is used for *Direct Object*, the person or thing which directly receives the action.

THUS : *I gave John's hat to Tom.*

I is **Nominative**. Answers the question : Who?
John's is **Genitive** ,, ,, ,, Whose?
Tom is **Dative** ,, ,, ,, To Whom?
hat is **Accusative** ,, ,, ,, Whom, What?

It is impossible to make any progress in German until the simple use of the cases is understood. Declension in German is important and, for nouns, fairly complicated. That of articles, adjectives, and pronouns is regular and fixed. It is pardonable to make mistakes in the declensions of nouns (many excellent Germans trip up on them occasionally) but the remainder—articles, adjectives, pronouns—need not cause great trouble. It is a question of **repetition** until they are mastered.

Ingenious writers of text-books have invented many tricks and so-called short-cuts to expound the German declensions. It is, however, the firm conviction of ourselves that the old, orthodox, and straightforward method is the simplest of them all. In the pages which follow, the very minimum necessary to express the most frequently recurring ideas will be given. It should be regarded as a basis upon which to build.

ARTICLES.

The words *the* and *a* are called articles, the former the definite, the latter the indefinite article. The former is declined in German, in both singular and plural ; the latter, by its nature, only in the singular.

¶ *DEFINITE ARTICLE DECLINED.*

	Singular.			*Plural*	*English equivalent*
	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neuter.*	*all genders.*	*for all.*
Nom.	**DER**	**DIE**	**DAS**	**DIE**	the
Gen.	**DES**	**DER**	**DES**	**DER**	of the
Dat.	**DEM**	**DER**	**DEM**	**DEN**	to the
Acc.	**DEN**	**DIE**	**DAS**	**DIE**	the

The following words[1] are similarly declined: **DIESER,** this, these ; **JENER,** that, those ; **WELCHER,** which, what ; **SOLCHER,** such, such a ; **JEDER,** each, each one ; **MANCHER,** many a. **ALLE,** all, every (as in "alle Welt" pl.)

For example :

	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neuter.*	*Plural.*	*English.*
N.	**DIESER**	**DIESE**	**DIESES**	**DIESE**	this, these
G.	**DIESES**	**DIESER**	**DIESES**	**DIESER**	of this, these
D.	**DIESEM**	**DIESER**	**DIESEM**	**DIESEN**	to this, these
A.	**DIESEN**	**DIESE**	**DIESES**	**DIESE**	this, these

Note carefully :

Masculine endings above :			**-ER, -ES, -EM, -EN**
Feminine	,,	,,	**-E, -ER, -ER, -E**
Neuter	,,	,,	**-ES, -ES, -EM, -ES**
Plural	,,	,,	**-E, -ER, -EN, -E**

as these are the endings used not only in the words given above, but in the 'Strong' declension of *all* adjectives (see pp. 20–1.) Also consider the declension of the indefinite article opposite.

[1] See also pp. 30–1, *Demonstrative Pronouns.*

¶ *INDEFINITE ARTICLE DECLINED.*

	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neuter.*	*English.*
N.	**EIN**	**EINE**	**EIN**	a
G.	**EINES**	**EINER**	**EINES**	of a
D.	**EINEM**	**EINER**	**EINEM**	to a
A.	**EINEN**	**EINE**	**EIN**	a

Certain words are declined like the indefinite article in the singular and like the definite article in the plural : **MEIN,** my ; **DEIN,** thy ; **SEIN,** his ; **KEIN,** no, not a.

For example :

	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neuter.*	*Plural.*	*English.*
N.	**MEIN**	**MEINE**	**MEIN**	**MEINE**	my
G.	**MEINES**	**MEINER**	**MEINES**	**MEINER**	of my
D.	**MEINEM**	**MEINER**	**MEINEM**	**MEINEN**	to my
A.	**MEINEN**	**MEINE**	**MEIN**	**MEINE**	my

¶ *DIFFERENT USAGE OF ARTICLES IN GERMAN AND ENGLISH.*

As a general working rule the beginner should assume that the use of the article in German corresponds to that in English. But remember the following exception. *In German use the article before :*

Days of the week.
Months of the year.
Names of seasons.
Names of streets.
Collective nouns.
Names of countries when preceded by an adjective.

For example : **Des Sonntags,** on Sunday ; **Im (in dem) Winter,** in winter; **Im Dezember,** in December ; **Das schöne Deutschland,** beautiful Germany. Also when a noun is used in a general sense : **Das Gold ist wertvoll,** Gold is valuable. But *not* when a noun is used in a particular sense, or to express 'some' : **Geben Sie mir Wein,** Give me (some) wine. **ETWAS,** some, may be used or omitted.

The article is omitted : after **ALLE** (all) and **BEIDE** (both). **Alle Fische,** all the fishes. **Beide Knaben,** both the boys. Also when speaking of rank or profession : **Er ist Hauptmann geworden,** He has become a captain. **Er ist Matrose, Arzt,** He is a sailor, a doctor.

¶ *CONTRACTIONS OF THE ARTICLE.*

With the following prepositions the definite article is contracted : **AN,** on ; **ZU,** to, toward ; **BEI,** by or near ; **DURCH,** through ; **FÜR,** for ; **IN,** in ; **ÜBER,** over ; **UM,** round. Thus : **AN DEM** becomes **AM ; AN DAS** becomes **ANS ; BEI DEM** becomes **BEIM.** And so on : **DURCHS, FÜRS, IM, INS, ÜBERS, UMS, ZUM.** Note the feminine **ZUR** for **ZU DER.** All the others are masculine and neuter, and dative and accusative singulars.

Note the following idiomatic usages : **Einmal am Tage,** once a day ; **Drei Mark das Pfund,** three marks a pound ; **Eine halbe Stunde,** half an hour ; **Gefahr laufen,** to run a risk.

NOUNS

"A Noun is a word used for naming some person or thing."—*Nesfield.*

¶ *GENDER.*

There are three genders in German : masculine, feminine, and neuter, but they do not follow the simple English rules of gender, as will be seen.

General Rule.—Nouns denoting males are masculine, and those denoting females are feminine.

But note : **Das Weib,** the woman ; **Die Waise,**

the orphan (male or female) ; **Die Schildwache,** the sentinel.

The feminine of many male nouns is formed by adding **-IN** to the masculine : **Der König,** the king ; **Die Königin,** the queen.

Hints Worth Noting and for Reference :

MASCULINE ARE : Names of seasons, months, days of the week, winds, points of the compass. **Der Stein,** the stone, and all other stones ; nouns ending in **-M, -LING, -ICH, -IG ;** nouns derived from verbs and ending **-ER** and **-EL** (**Der Flügel,** wing : from **fliegen,** to fly) ; nouns of one syllable formed from roots of verbs (see p. 57) : **Der Biss,** bite : from **beissen,** to bite. NOTE.—**Der Mond,** the moon.

FEMININE ARE : Names of most trees, flowers, small animals, insects, etc. : (**Die Maus,** the mouse ; **Die Ratte,** the rat ; **Die Mücke,** the midge) ; nouns ending in **-EI, -IN, -HEIT, -KEIT,** and **-SCHAFT, -UNG, -IE, -IK, -ION, TÄT** (the last four often of foreign origin) ; nouns ending **-E** derived from adjectives or verbs : (**Die Länge,** the length : from **lang,** long ; **Die Höhe,** height : from **hoch,** high) ; most nouns ending **-T** derived from verbs : (**Die Macht,** might : from **mögen,** to be able ; **Die Schrift,** writing : from **schreiben,** to write ; **Die Tat,** deed : from **tun,** to do ; exception **Der Rat,** advice, from **raten,** to advise). NOTE.—**Die Sonne,** the sun.

NEUTER ARE : Names of countries and places (**Deutschland, Berlin**), except **Die Schweiz,** Switzerland ; names of metals (**Das Gold**) ; all verbs used as nouns (**Das Singen,** singing) ; most nouns ending in **-TUM, -SAL, -SEL** ; but note **Die Mühsal,** trouble ; all collective nouns beginning with **GE-** : (**Das Gebirge,** range of mountains ; **Das Gespräch,** conversation) ; all diminutives in **-CHEN** and **-LEIN** : (**Das Mädchen,** the girl).

COMPOUND NOUNS.—These take the gender of the last component (**Die Tasche,** the pocket ; **Das Tuch,** cloth, rag ; **Das Taschentuch,** the pocket-handkerchief). Remember, however, that those compounds of **DER MUT,** the spirit, which denote the kindlier and gentler qualities are *feminine* : **Die Sanftmut,** gentleness ; **Die Anmut,** grace ; **die**

Grossmut, generosity. But the viler qualities remain *masculine* : **Der Kleinmut,** cowardice ; **Der Unmut, Der Missmut,** the ill-temper ; **Der Hochmut, Der Übermut,** the haughtiness.

☛ **It is best to memorize the gender of each noun as it is met. What is given above is merely a series of rough pointers to the gender of German nouns. Declension often depends upon gender, hence the latter is important.**

¶ *DECLENSION OF NOUNS.*

The beginner should take this gently, and avoid mental indigestion, which will inevitably trouble him if he attempts to memorize too quickly the immediately following pages. Let him read them through a few times in order to grasp the general principles of the German declensions : and return to them later, mastering them a little at a time. He should, however, refer to them continually while learning the list of essential nouns on pp. 64–75.

Ten Golden Rules

1. In the plural of *all* nouns *all* cases are the same, excepting the dative which invariably ends in **-N.**

2. *All* cases of the singular of feminine nouns are the same.

3. Most *monosyllables* with the vowels **a, o, u** and the diphthong **au,** modify them into **ä, ö, ü, äu,** in the plural.

4. The genitive singular of *all* neuter nouns, and of most masculines, excepting those ending in **-E,** ends in **-ES,** or **-S.**

5. The accusative singular of *all* neuters and of most masculines except those ending in **-E** is the same as the nominative.

6. Masculine nouns with nominative ending in **-E** add **-N** for *all* other inflexions, singular and plural.

7. Masculine and neuter nouns ending in **-EL, -ER, -EN** and the diminutive endings **-CHEN** and **-LEIN** add **-S** in the genitive singular and the first two add **-N** in the dative plural. They have no other inflections, but often modify **a, o, u, au** into **ä, ö, ü, äu,** in the plural.

8. Foreign nouns usually follow the rules for pure German nouns, but those not naturalized are irregular in that they follow the rules of their own language.

9. In *all* compound nouns only the final component is declined.

10. Proper names add **-S** in the genitive singular, otherwise do not change.

These rules are 'golden,' because the exceptions to them are comparatively rare.

§ *MODEL FOR THE FIRST DECLENSION.*

	Singular.	*Plural.*	*English.*
N.	**DER DIENER**	**DIE DIENER**	the male-servant, -s.
G.	**DES DIENERS**	**DER DIENER**	of the male-servant, -s.
D.	**DEM DIENER**	**DEN DIENERN**	to the male-servant, -s.
A.	**DEN DIENER**	**DIE DIENER**	the male-servant, -s.

Like **DIENER** are declined: All masculine and neuter nouns ending **-EL, -EN, -ER** and the diminutives in **-CHEN** and **-LEIN,**[1] all collective nouns beginning **GE-** and ending **-E** (**Das Gebirge,** the mountains); the words **DIE MUTTER** and **DIE TOCHTER** (mother, daughter), and **DER KÄSE,** cheese. (Plural, **Die Mütter, Die Töchter;** no changes in the singular.)

The following essential masculine nouns follow this declension, but modify in the plural: **APFEL,** apple; **BRUDER,** brother; **GARTEN,** garden; **HAFEN,** harbour; **HAMMER,** hammer; **LADEN,** shop, store; **NAGEL,** nail; **OFEN,** stove; **SCHADEN,**

[1] See pp. 13 and 59.

damage ; **SCHWAGER,** brother-in-law ; **VATER,** father ; **VOGEL,** bird.

There is another small group of words following this declension in the plural without modifying, and in the singular following the word **NAME,** name, as :

Ia. { Sing. : **DER NAME, DES NAMENS, DEM NAMEN, DEN NAMEN.**
Plural : **Die, Der, Den, Die NAMEN.**

Such are : **DER BUCHSTABE,** letter of the alphabet ; **DER FRIEDE** or **FRIEDEN,** peace ; **DER FUNKE(N),** spark ; **DER GEDANKE,** thought ; **DER GLAUBE,** faith ; **DER HAUFE(N),** heap ; **DER SAME,** seed ; **DER WILLE,** will. *Note.*—**Das HERZ** heart, **Des HERZENS, Dem HERZEN, Das HERZ.** (Plural, **Die HERZEN.**)

NOTE.—These are exceptions to Golden Rule No. 6.

§ *MODEL FOR THE SECOND DECLENSION.*

Sing. : **DER SOHN, DES SOHNES, DEM SOHN(E), DEN SOHN,** the son.
Plural : **DIE SÖHNE, DER SÖHNE, DEN SÖHNEN, DIE SÖHNE.**

For the genitive of monosyllables and words ending in sibilants (**-s, -z, -sch, -st**) add **-ES.** Otherwise only **-S** is added.

Like **DER SOHN** are declined : All masculine nouns of one syllable, except those mentioned below (third and fourth declension). Many neuter monosyllables ending **-R** and **-T** ; most masculine nouns ending in **-IG, -ICH, -ING, -LING, -AT** (unaccented) ; foreign masculine nouns ending **-AL, -AT, -AN, -AR, -AST, -IER.** (**Der General,** general. Plural, **Die Generäle,** etc.) ; all neuters ending

-NIS, -SAL ; nouns beginning **GE-** : **das Gefühl,** feeling. Most masculine monosyllables modify the vowel in the plural. Most *feminine monosyllables* take their plural according to this declension, and modify their root vowel : **DIE HAND, DIE HÄNDE.** They remain unchanged throughout the singular (Golden Rule No. 2).

§ *MODEL FOR THE THIRD DECLENSION.*

Sing. : **DAS KIND, DES KINDES, DEM KINDE, DAS KIND,** the child.
Plural : **DIE KINDER, DER KINDER, DEN KINDERN, DIE KINDER.**

This declension includes most neuters, especially monosyllables not hitherto mentioned. Also *all* nouns ending **-TUM,** and some masculines of one syllable : **GEIST,** spirit ; **GOTT,** god ; **LEIB,** body ; **MANN,** man ; **WALD,** forest ; **WURM,** worm. *All* nouns belonging to this declension modify vowel **a, o, u, au** in the plural. **DAS HAUS, DIE HÄUSER,** house, houses ; **DER IRRTUM, DIE IRRTÜMER,** error, -s.

§ *MODEL FOR THE FOURTH DECLENSION.*

Sing. : **DER MENSCH, DES MENSCHEN, DEM MENSCHEN, DEN MENSCHEN,** man, mankind.
Plural : **DIE, DER, DEN, DIE MENSCHEN.**

Like **MENSCH** are declined : most masculines ending in **-E** ; *all* feminines of more than one syllable take the *plural* from this declension, but remain unchanged throughout the singular. This also applies to foreign nouns ending in **-ANT, -AT, -ENT, -GRAPH,**

-IE, -IK, -ION, TÄT. Also **Der Bär,** bear ; **Graf,** count ; **Held,** hero ; **Hirt,** shepherd ; **Fürst,** prince.

Referring back to p. 13, it will be remembered that **-EI, -HEIT, -KEIT, -SCHAFT, -UNG, -IN, -IE, -IK, -ION** and **TÄT** are feminine endings, and incidentally they cover many thousands of words, and remembering ' Golden Rule No. 2 ' (p. 14) that feminines remain *unchanged* throughout the singular, we may generalize as follows : The majority of polysyllabic feminine nouns add **-EN** in the plural, but monosyllables add **-E, -E, -EN, -E** and modify ; and that is the end of the matter so far as feminine declension is concerned.

NOTE.—Feminines ending in **-IN** double the **N** and add **-EN** to it in the plural : **Die Fürstin,** the princess. Plural, **Die Fürstinnen.**

The word **DER HERR** is so important (meaning master, gentleman, and Mr.) that it stands alone : **DER HERR, DES HERRN, DEM HERRN, DEN HERRN.** Plural, **DIE HERREN,** etc. The letter **E** is added in the plural to distinguish it from the singular.

§ *MODEL FOR THE FIFTH DECLENSION.*

Sing. : **DER DOKTOR, DES DOKTORS, DEM DOKTOR, DEN DOKTOR,** the doctor.
Plural: **DIE DOKTOREN,** etc.

A small group of masculine nouns follows this ' mixed ' declension : **BAUER,** peasant ; **DORN,** thorn ; **MUSKEL,** muscle ; **NACHBAR,** neighbour. Foreign words in **-OR** : **PROFESSOR,** professor ; **SCHMERZ,** pain ; **SEE,** lake ; **STAAT,** state ; **VETTER,** cousin ; **ZINS,** interest.

And the following neuters : **DAS AUGE,** eye ; **BETT,** bed ; **ENDE,** end ; **HEMD,** shirt ; **LEID,** grief ; **OHR,** ear.

¶ *SUMMARY OF THE INFLEXIONS OF NOUNS.*

DECLENSION

		I.	Ia.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
Sing.	*N.*	—	—	—	—	—	—
	G.	-S	-NS	-(e)S	-eS	-eN	-(e)S
	D.	—	-N	-(e)	-(e)	-eN	—
	A.	—	-N	—	—	-eN	—
Pl.	*N.*	—*	-N	-E*	-ER*	-eN	-eN
	G.	—	-N	-E	-ER	-eN	-eN
	D.	-N	-N	-EN	-ERN	-eN	-eN
	A.	—	-N	-E	-ER	-eN	-eN

* With or without modification, throughout plural.

Decline like :

I. Masculines and neuters ending **-EL, -EN, -ER.** Also diminutives in **-CHEN** and **-LEIN.**

Ia. The group of nouns like **NAME.**

II. Most masculine and feminine monosyllables, but the latter take the plural form only and always modify,

III. Most neuters, especially monosyllables ; all **-TUM** nouns.

IV. Masculines ending **-E.** All feminines not of one syllable (invariable in singular).

V. The group like **DOKTOR.**

☞ **LEARN THE TEN GOLDEN RULES AND THE ABOVE SUMMARY, and proceed to learn the nouns on pp. 64–75.**

ADJECTIVES

"An adjective is a word used to describe the quality of a noun."

¶ *DECLENSION.*

I. Adjectives used *alone* after a verb, to describe a state or quality, are invariable : **ER IST GUT, SIE IST GUT, ES IST GUT.** He, she, it is good. Otherwise they are inflected.

II. When preceded by the definite article (**DER, DIE, DAS**) or by **DIESER, JENER, JEDER, MANCHER, WELCHER, DERSELBE,** the adjective (or adjectives) take the following terminations :

	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neuter.*	*Plural, all genders.*
N.	-E	-E	-E	-EN
G.	-EN	-EN	-EN	
D.	-EN	-EN	-EN	
A.	-EN	-E	-E	

DEM GUTEN WEIN, to the good wine ; **DES GUTEN VATERS,** of the good father ; **DIESER SCHÖNEN BLUMEN,** of these nice flowers ; **JENE GUTEN MÄNNER,** those good men.

III. When preceded by the indefinite article (**EIN, EINE, EIN**) or by its negation **KEIN, KEINE, KEIN,** no ; or by any of the possessive adjectives (see below), the full inflexions are :

	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neuter.*	*Plural, all genders.*
N.	-ER	-E	-ES	-EN
G.	-EN	-EN	-EN	
D.	-EN	-EN	-EN	
A.	-EN	-E	-ES	

IV. When the adjective is used before a noun, and is not preceded by any of the above, it is declined like

DIESER, except that in the genitive singular of the masculine and neuter the ending **-EN** usually takes the place of **-ES,** though the latter may be used :

N.	**GUTER ALTER WEIN**	*Plural.*
G.	**GUTEN ALTEN WEINES**	**GUTE ALTE WEINE,**
D.	**GUTEM ALTEM WEIN**	etc.
A.	**GUTEN ALTEN WEIN**	

When two or more adjectives precede a noun, both follow the rules given in II., III., IV. above.

Adjectives may often be used as nouns : **DER ALTE,** the old man ; **EIN GUTER ALTER.**

Adjectives ending **-EL** and **-EN** (but not **-ER**) usually drop the **-E** in inflexions : **EDEL,** noble. **DER EDLE MANN,** the noble man.

HOCH drops **C** before all vowels : **DAS HOHE HAUS,** the high house.

With all numerals except **EIN,** adjectives take the endings of **DIESER : SIEBEN GUTE ALTE MÄNNER.**

¶ *COMPARISON.*

To form the comparative add **-(E)R** } as in English.
To form the superlative add **-(E)ST** }

Monosyllables modify **a, o, u** into **ä, ö, ü** (but not **au**).

ALT, old.	**ÄLTER,** older.	**ÄLTEST,** oldest.
LANG, long.	**LÄNGER,** longer.	**LÄNGST,** longest.
LAUT, loud.	**LAUTER,** louder.	**LAUTEST,** loudest.

To form the superlative if *no* noun is expressed use : **AM (an dem)** and add **-EN** to the regular superlative: **SIE IST AM SCHÖNSTEN,** She is the prettiest (of all). But this is really an adverb (see p. 50).

Comparatives and superlatives are declined like other adjectives.

THAN : expressed by **ALS : ER IST GRÖSSER ALS ICH,** He is bigger than I.

AS ... AS : **Er ist SO gross WIE ich,** He is as big as I.

NOT SO ... AS : **Er ist NICHT SO gross WIE ich.**

MEHR, WENIGER, BESSER ... ALS, more, less, better ... than.

¶ *IRREGULAR COMPARISON.*

The following are of frequent occurrence and should be known :

Positive.	*Comparative.*		*Superlative.*
BALD, soon.	**EHER,** sooner.	DER, DIE, DAS	**EHESTE.**
GERN, willingly.	**LIEBER,** rather.		**LIEBSTE.**
GUT, good.	**BESSER,** better.		**BESTE.**
HOCH, high.	**HÖHER,** higher.		**HÖCHSTE.**
NAHE, near.	**NÄHER,** nearer.		**NÄCHSTE.**
WENIG, little.	**WENIGER,** less.		**VENIGSTE.**

NOTE.—**HÖCHSTENS,** at most ; **NÄCHSTENS,** at an early date ; **WENIGSTENS,** at least.

¶ *POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES.*

MEIN, DEIN, SEIN, are declined like **EIN.** Plural **-E, -ER, -EN, -E.**

IHR (her), **UNSER, EUER, IHR** (*their* and polite *your*) are declined like **DIESER.**

¶ *INDEFINITE ADJECTIVES.*

ALLE (plural only), all ; **JEDER,** every, each ; **MANCHER,** many a, are declined like **DIESER.**

KEIN, no, not a, not any : decline like **MEIN, EIN.**

VIEL, much, and **WENIG,** little, are undeclined, unless preceded by the definite article, and then they are like adjectives.

NOTE.—**EINIGE,** some, a few ; **MEHRERE,** several ; **VIELE, MANCHE,** many ; and **WENIGE,** a few. These words follow the fourth method of declining adjectives.

A list of essential adjectives will be found on pp. 82–85, and should gradually be learnt.

NUMBERS

¶ *CARDINALS.*

1. **ein, eins.**	18. **achtzehn.**
2. **zwei.**	19. **neunzehn.**
3. **drei.**	20. **zwanzig.**
4. **vier.**	21. **ein und zwanzig.**
5. **fünf.**	30. **dreissig.**
6. **sechs.**	40. **vierzig.**
7. **sieben.**	50. **fünfzig.**
8. **acht.**	60. **sechzig.**
9. **neun.**	70. **siebenzig, siebzig.**
10. **zehn.**	80. **achtzig.**
11. **elf.**	90. **neunzig.**
12. **zwölf.**	100. **hundert.**
13. **dreizehn.**	101. **hundert und ein, eins.**
14. **vierzehn.**	200. **zweihundert.**
15. **fünfzehn.**	1,000. **tausend.**
16. **sechzehn.**	10,000. **zehntausend.**
17. **siebzehn.**	**eine Million,** a million.
	1,000,000,000. **Eine Milliarde.**

The word **EINS** is used only if not followed by another number : **zweihundert und eins. ZWEI** and **DREI** have genitives, **zweier, dreier.** All other cardinal numbers are indeclinable. **Hundert** and **Tausend** used as nouns take **-E** in nominative and **-EN** in dative plural. (**HUNDERTE VON MENSCHEN,** hundreds of men.)

¶ *ORDINALS.*

Ordinals are formed from cardinals by adding **-t** from 2 to 19, and **-st** from 20 upwards : **der zweite,** the second ; **der dreiszigste,** the thirtieth ; **der hundertste,** the hundredth ; **der vier-und-zwanzigste,** the twenty-fourth, etc. They are written with a full stop after the number : **DER I. JANUAR,** the 1st of January.

Irregulars : **der erste,** the first ; **der dritte,** the third ; **der achte,** the eighth.

Ordinals are declined like ordinary adjectives, but only the last number of a compound is inflected : **Der fünfzehnhundertneunundzwanzigste.**

¶ *MISCELLANEOUS.*

In German fractions are written with a comma and full numbers with a full stop : 6,25 (English 6.25) and 1.000 (English 1,000).

ein Drittel (*n.*) a third ; **ein Zwanzigstel** (*n.*) a twentieth part ; **ein Viertel** (*n.*) a fourth ; **ein Hundertstel** (*n.*), a hundredth part, etc.

These are formed from the ordinals with the suffix **-tel,** from **Das Teil,** part, portion.

Anderthalb, one and a half ; **zweieinhalb,** two and a half, etc. ; **Halb,** half ; **Die Hälfte,** half.

einfach, simple ; **zweifach, doppelt,** double ; **dreifach,** threefold, etc. **Einerlei,** of one kind, **zweierlei,** of two kinds, **dreierlei,** etc., are indeclinable.

einzeln, individual, separate. **DER EINZELNE DEUTSCHE,** the individual German.

einzig, single, only. **KEIN EINZIGER MANN,** not a single man.

einmal, once ; **zweimal,** twice ; **dreimal,** three times, etc.

erstens, in the first place ; **zweitens,** secondly ; **drittens,** etc. ; **zuerst,** at first.

¶ *DIFFERENT USAGE IN GERMAN.*

Nouns denoting weight and measure are put in the singular : **DREI GLAS WASSER,** three glasses of water. **SIEBEN FUSS HOCH,** seven feet high.

What time is it ? **WIE SPÄT IST ES ?**

Es ist ein, zwei, drei Uhr. It is one, two, three o'clock.

Es ist zwanzig Minuten nach sechs. It is 6.20.

Es ist (ein) Viertel nach zwei. It is a quarter-past two. Or, **Es ist viertel drei.**

Es ist halb drei. It is half-past two.

Es ist drei Viertel drei. It is a quarter to three.

What is the date? **DEN WIEVIELTEN HABEN WIR HEUTE? Den dritten. Den siebenten.**

Vor acht Tagen, a week ago.

In vierzehn Tagen, a fortnight hence.

Im Jahre neunzehnhundertdreiunddreissig, In the year 1933.

PRONOUNS

"A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun or a noun equivalent."—*Nesfield.*

IT : In German *IT* takes the gender of the noun to which it refers : **WO IST DAS MÄDCHEN ?** Where is the girl ? **ES IST HIER,** She is here. **WO IST MEIN STOCK?** (*masc.*) **ER IST NICHT HIER,** It is not here. **HABEN SIE DIE BLUME ?** Have you the flower? **ICH HABE SIE,** I have it.

Note the idiomatic usage : **WER IST ES ?** Who is it ? **ICH BIN ES,** It is I. **WAREN SIE ES ?** Was it you? **ICH WAR ES,** It was I. **ER IST ES,** It is he. **ER IST MÜDE UND SEINE SCHWESTER IST ES AUCH,** He is tired and

¶ A TABLE OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Person.	Nominative.	Genitive.	Dative.	Accusative.
1.	**ICH**, I.	**MEINER**, of me.	**MIR**, to me.	**MICH**, me.
2.	**DU**, thou.[1]	**DEINER**, of thee.	**DIR**, to thee.	**DICH**, thee.
3.	**ER**, he (it).	**SEINER**, of him (it).	**IHM**, to him.	**IHN**, him.
	SIE, she (it).	**IHRER**, of her.	**IHR**, to her.	**SIE**, her.
	ES, it.	**SEINER**, of it.	**IHM**, to it.	**ES**, it.
Plural.				
1.	**WIR**, we.	**UNSERER**, our, of our.	**UNS**, to us.	**UNS**, us.
2.	**IHR**, you [1] (ye)	**EUERER**, of you.	**EUCH**, to you, ye.	**EUCH**, you, ye.
3.	**SIE**, they.	**IHRER**, of them.	**IHNEN**, to them.	**SIE**, them.
NOTE :	**Sie**, YOU.	**Ihrer**, OF YOU.	**Ihnen**, TO YOU.	**Sie**, YOU.

[1] English *YOU* can be translated in three ways : By **DU** when speaking to the Deity, intimate friends, relations, children, or animals. **IHR** is the plural of **DU**, and is used also in poetry, sermons, and other solemn or heavy discourses. **SIE** is the ordinary word for *YOU*, and should always be used until the language and people are well known. It is written with a capital (**Sie**) to distinguish it from **sie**, they, but takes the same part of the verb ; **Sie haben**, You have : **sie haben**, they have, etc.

so is his sister. **ES WAR EINMAL EIN MANN ...** There was once a man ...

The dative and accusative of **ES** is translated by **DA (DAR** before vowels) with certain prepositions, and compounded with them : **DAVON,** of it, thereof ; **DAMIT,** with it ; **DADURCH,** through it ; **DARIN,** in it, therein ; **DARAUS,** thereout, out of it.

¶ *REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.*

The accusatives of the first and second persons in the table of personal pronouns are used as *reflexive* pronouns—that is, when it is necessary to refer back an action to the subject (nominative) of the sentence :

He killed himself : *himself* is a reflexive pronoun.
I wash myself : *myself* ,, ,, ,,

The word **SICH** is used for all genders, singular and plural, of the third person and also as reflexive for **SIE,** You.

Examples :

ICH WASCHE MICH, I wash myself.
ER TÖTETE SICH, He killed himself.
SIE IRREN SICH, You err (to yourself). You make a mistake, are mistaken.

The word **SELBST** (self) is used to emphasize any of the personal pronouns, and must not be confused with the reflexives.

ICH SELBST, I myself.
SIE SELBST, you yourself.
ER HAT ES SELBST GETAN, He has done it himself.

And **SELBST** placed in *front* of any noun or pronoun means *even* :

SELBST ICH, Even I.
SELBST SEINE MUTTER LIEBT IHN NICHT, Even his mother does not love him.

¶ *RELATIVE PRONOUNS.*

A relative pronoun is one which connects the noun or pronoun to which it refers with the part of the sentence which follows. Thus : The man *whom* I know. The house *that* Jack built. *Whom* and *that* are relative pronouns. In English the relative is often omitted as : *The house Jack built* ; which would be quite as correct as : *The house that Jack built*—and would probably be used in conversation.

In German relatives may *never* be omitted, so if you wish to say, " The woman I saw with you to-day," it must be **DIE FRAU, DIE ICH HEUTE MIT IHNEN SAH.**

There are two main relatives in German : **DER, DIE, DAS** and **WELCHER, WELCHE, WELCHES.**[1] Their declension must be specially learnt, as it is slightly irregular.

Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neuter.*	*Plural of all genders.*
N. **DER**	**DIE**	**DAS,** who, which, that.	**DIE**
G. **DESSEN**	**DEREN**	**DESSEN,** whose, of which.	**DEREN**
D. **DEM**	**DER**	**DEM,** to whom, to which.	**DENEN**
A. **DEN**	**DIE**	**DAS,** whom, which that.	**DIE**

N. **WELCHER**	**WELCHE**	**WELCHES,** who, which, that.	**WELCHE**
G. **DESSEN**	**DEREN**	**DESSEN,** whose, of which.	**DEREN**
D. **WELCHEM**	**WELCHER**	**WELCHEM,** to whom, to which.	**WELCHEN**
A. **WELCHEN**	**WELCHE**	**WELCHES,** whom, which, that.	**WELCHE**

[1] In speaking *always* use **DER, DIE, DAS.**

Agreement : The relative agrees in *gender* and *number* with the noun to which it refers. Thus :

DER MANN, DER (or **WELCHER**) ... The man who ...
DIE FRAU, DIE (or **WELCHE**) ... The woman who ...
DAS KIND, DAS (or **WELCHES**) ... The child who ...

But the relative takes its *case* from its own clause :
DIE FRAU, DEREN BUCH VERLOREN IST
The woman whose book is lost.

WORD ORDER.—It will be seen in the last example that the word order differs from English. The rule is that in the part of a sentence introduced by a relative pronoun, the verb is placed at the *end*, with past participle or infinitive before auxiliary. Hence, **DER MANN, WELCHER DEN GARTEN GEKAUFT HAT,** The man who has bought the garden. The whole question of word order will, however. be treated later (see p. 61).

CONTRACTION WITH PREPOSITIONS : **WO** (**WOR** before a vowel) is used with prepositions for both the above relatives, when the clause preceding is not a personal one : **DAS HAUS WORIN** (or **IN DEM** or **IN WELCHEM**) **ICH WOHNE IST SEHR WARM,** The house in which (wherein) I live is very warm.

Other contractions are : **WORAN,** at which, what ; **WORAUF,** upon which, what ; **WORAUS,** from which ; **WOBEI,** at, near which ; **WODURCH,** through, by which ; **WOFÜR,** for which ; **WORIN,** in which ; **WOMIT,** with which ; **WORÜBER,** over which ; **WORUNTER,** under, among which ; **WOVON,** of which ; **WOZU,** to which.

ALL these words are also used as interrogatives. (See p. 30.)

THAT WHICH, WHAT are often translated by the word **WAS**—after ; **ALLES,** all ; **NICHTS,** nothing, and certain neuter adjectives used in the superlative such as **DAS ERSTE,** the first ; **DAS LETZTE,** the last ; **DAS BESTE,** the best :

ALLES WAS SIE GESAGT HABEN, All that you have said.

¶ *INTERROGATIVES.*

These are the pronouns which ask questions : *Who goes there ? What are you doing ? Which one*

do you prefer ? WHO, WHAT, WHICH, are interrogative pronouns.

WER ? Who ?	**WAS ?** What ?	**WELCHER?** Which one?
N. **WER,** Who?	**WAS,** What?	(**WELCHER** is declined like **DIESER.** See p. 10.)
G. **WESSEN,** Whose?	**WESSEN,** Of what?	
D. **WEM,** To whom?	**WAS,** To what?	
A. **WEN,** Whom?	**WAS,** What?	**WELCHER, WELCHE, WELCHES,** etc.

A useful interrogative is : **WAS FÜR EIN ...** ? What sort of a ... ?

The **EIN** is declined in the ordinary manner :

WAS FÜR EIN MANN IST IHR VATER ? What sort of a man is your father ?

WAS FÜR EINE FRAU IST IHRE MUTTER ? WAS FÜR EIN MÄDCHEN IST IHRE SCHWESTER ?

WAS FÜR LEUTE SIND ... ? What kind of people are ... ?

CONTRACTIONS.—**WAS,** What ? preceded by a preposition is contracted as explained on p. 29 : **WOVONSPRECHEN SIE?** What are you speaking of? And so on.

OF WHICH, when it is *not* possessive, is translated by **VON** with the dative : **VON WELCHEN DIESER BÜCHER SPRACHEN SIE?** Of which of these books did you speak?

¶ *DEMONSTRATIVES.*

These are pronouns which point out, or demonstrate something.

The two principal demonstratives are **DIESER** and **JENER,** of which the declension has already been given with the articles. It should now be revised.

DIESER, this, these, is also used for *the latter* ; and **JENER,** that, those, for *the former.*

DIES and **DAS** translate THIS and THAT when there is no noun : **DIES IST GUT,** This is good. **DAS IST SCHLECHT,**

That is bad. **WAS IST DIES?** What is this? **DIES** and **DAS** in this sense really mean, *This one* and *That one.*

CONTRACTIONS: **DA** (**DAR** before vowels) translates THIS and THAT with prepositions, see pp. 29–30. **DARIN, DARAUS,** in that, out of that; **DARÜBER,** over that, etc.

Other demonstratives are **DERJENIGE** (Diejenige, Das jenige; plural, Diejenigen) which translates THAT OF in such sentences as: **MEIN HUT UND DERJENIGE MEINES FREUNDES,** My hat and that of my friend. Usually **DERJENIGE** is contracted into **DER (DIE, DAS).** Note also: **DERSELBE** (Dieselbe, Dasselbe), the same; **DER ANDERE** (Die Andere, Das andere), the other.

SUCH followed by a noun is **SOLCHER, SOLCHE, SOLCHES,** etc. SUCH followed by an adjective, use **SO: EIN SOLCHER MANN, EINE SOLCHE FRAU, EIN SOLCHES KIND.** Such a man, woman, child. But: **EIN SO KLEINES KIND,** Such a small child.

¶ *POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.*

The genitives of the personal pronouns shown in the Table on p. 26 are used as possessive pronouns: **MEINER, DEINER, SEINER, IHRER, SEINER,** but note **UNSRER, EUER, IHRER, IHRER.** They are all declined like **DIESER** (see p. 10):

M. **MEINER, MEINES, MEINEM, MEINEN**
F. **MEINE, MEINER, MEINER, MEINE**
N. **MEIN(E)S, MEINES, MEINEM, MEIN(E)S**
} (like **DIESER**).
Pl., all genders: **MEINE, MEINER, MEINEN, MEINE.**

WESSEN HUT IST DIES? Whose is this hat? **ES IST MEINER,** It is mine. **ES IST SEINER, IHRER,** It is his, yours. Or, **ES IST DER MEINE,** etc.

OWNERSHIP.—The usual way to translate ownership is by using the verb **GEHÖREN** (to belong to), with the dative of the personal pronoun. Thus: **DIESER HUT GEHÖRT MIR,** This hat is mine (belongs to me); **DIE HÄUSER GEHÖREN UNS,** The houses are ours.

¶ *INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.*

There is a group of words which may conveniently be called indefinite pronouns. They are of very frequent recurrence, and should be known thoroughly.

MAN is used to express ONE, THEY, PEOPLE (French *On*) ; **MAN SAGT** ... They say ... (On dit ...). **WENN MAN MÜDE IST,** When one is tired.

MAN is a most useful word. By the use of it we may, for practical purposes, avoid learning the whole of the passive voice of verbs. Thus, instead of translating I HAVE BEEN ASKED, we may say ONE HAS ASKED ME : **MAN HAT MICH GEFRAGT.** And so on, as will be seen later.

Note the following, which are invariable : **EINANDER,** one another ; **SELBST,** self (**Ich habe es selbst getan,** I have done it myself) ; **NIEMAND,** nobody ; **NICHTS,** nothing ; **ETWAS,** something ; **ALL,** all ; (**All meine Häuser,** all my houses).

JEDERMANN, everybody ; **JEMAND,** somebody ; **NIEMAND,** nobody. These words take **-S** in the genitive singular, but are otherwise invariable.

VERBS

" A verb is a word used for saying something about some person or thing."—*Nesfield.*

The German verb appears formidable, but it is by no means as bad as it looks. The student will soon find that very often it resembles greatly the English verb. It is not essential to know every form, every subtlety and idiomatic usage. But what follows in these pages (unless expressly stated to be for reference only) should be mastered. Mastery may be recognized when that part of a verb required to state an idea comes to the mind without hesitation.

¶ *PARTS OF THE VERB WHICH MUST BE KNOWN.*

For practical purposes the parts of the German verb required are :

(*a*) The *Infinitive* (" that part of a verb which names the action, without reference to the doer,

and is therefore not limited by person or by number"). Thus **LOBEN,** to praise; **ESSEN,** to eat; **SCHREIBEN,** to write.

(*b*) The *Present Tense Indicative*, which corresponds to the three English forms, I speak, I do speak, I am speaking, all of which are translated by one form in German: **ICH SPRECHE.** Similarly, **ICH LOBE,** I praise, I do praise, I am praising, etc.

(*c*) The simple *Past Tense Indicative* (also called the *Imperfect*) corresponding to the English, I praised, I was praising, I did praise, etc., all of which are represented in German by one form **ICH LOBTE.**

(*d*) The simple *Future Indicative*, corresponding to the English, I shall praise, etc., and formed in German with the auxiliary, **WERDEN. ICH WERDE LOBEN,** I shall praise.

(e) The *Past Participle*, which is used to form compound tenses, and sometimes as an adjective. (I have praised, sung, spoken: **ICH HABE GELOBT, GESUNGEN, GESPROCHEN.**) (**Gelobt, gesungen, gesprochen** are past participles.)

If the Infinitive, the Past and the Past Participle are known, ALL other parts can be formed by the 'Ten Golden Rules' on p. 35.

¶ *CLASSIFICATION OF VERBS, ETC.*

All infinitives of German verbs end in **-EN** or **-N.** That part of a verb which remains when we cut off this **-EN** or **-N** is called the 'root' (or stem). All parts of a verb consist of this 'root' plus an *ending* or inflexion. **Ich lobE,** I praise; **Ich lobTE,** I praised. **LOB-** is the root, **-E** and **-TE** are endings. In addition to the ending, nearly all past participles have a prefix **GE-**: **GE-LOB-T,** praised.

Verbs are said to be regular (or ' weak ') when, like **LOBEN,** the past tense is formed by adding **-TE** (or **-ETE**) to the ' root,' and by prefixing **GE-** and adding **-T** to the root to form the past participle.

Verbs are said to be irregular (or ' strong ') when the ' root ' vowel in the past differs from that of the Infinitive : **GEBEN,** to give (root, **GEB-**), Past tense. **ICH GAB.** (Note English : to gIve, I gAve.)

The past participle of ' strong ' verbs is usually formed by prefixing **GE-** and adding the ending **-EN,** but the vowel may differ from that of the root of the Infinitive. **SINGEN,** to sing. Past participle, **GESUNGEN,** sung. **SPRECHEN,** to speak ; **ICH SPRACH,** I spoke ; **ICH HABE GESPROCHEN,** I have spoken. That is an example of a strong verb. Also : **TRAGEN,** to carry, to wear ; **ICH TRUG,** I wore ; **ICH HABE GETRAGEN,** I have worn. Here, **GETRAGEN** retains the root vowel of the Infinitive.

The ' strong ' or irregular verbs are best mastered in groups, in accordance with the changes of the root vowels. We shall come to them later. (See pp. 46–9).

The present participle of all verbs ends **-END,** corresponding to English **-ING,** and it is very often used as an adjective: **LOBEN,** to praise; **LOBEND,** praising ; **LIEBEN,** to love ; **LIEBEND,** loving ; **EINE LIEBENDE MUTTER,** a loving mother. It is also often used as a noun : **REISEN,** to travel ; **REISEND,** travelling ; **DER REISENDE,** the traveller (**Ein ReisendER**). And as an adverb : **LACHEN,** to laugh ; **LACHEND,** laughing ; **LACHEND sagte ich ...** Laughingly (or laughing) I said ...

¶ *AUXILIARY VERBS.*

Auxiliary verbs are so called because not only are they used alone in their original meanings, but as

helps to form the compound tenses of *all* other verbs. They are the most frequently recurring verbs in the language and must be known thoroughly. In German there are three auxiliaries : **HABEN,** to have ; **SEIN,** to be ; **WERDEN,** to become. They are conjugated in the Table on p. 39. **HABEN** is an example of a ' weak ' verb ; **SEIN** of one that is irregular ; and **WERDEN** of a straightforward ' strong ' verb. It will be observed that in the compound tenses of **SEIN** it is used itself : **ICH BIN GEWESEN,** I have been. In English we always use *to have* in the formation of compound tenses, but in German many verbs take **SEIN,** as will be seen later.

¶ *TO FORM THE TENSES OF ALL REGULAR OR ' WEAK ' VERBS.*

The verb **LOBEN** in the Table (p. 39) is given as a model of a fully conjugated regular or ' weak ' verb. It is given for reference and practice. All regular verbs —that is, ALL VERBS NOT GIVEN WITH THE ' STRONGS ' AND IRREGULARS below—follow the model of **LOBEN.** All tenses of regular verbs can be formed by following these rules :

Ten Golden Rules

1. Verbs with roots ending in **-D, -T, -M, -N,** preceded by a consonant retain **E** of the infinitive throughout. Verbs with roots ending **-S, -Z, -SCH** retain this **E** only in the second person of the present Indicative : **ANTWORTEN,** to answer ; **Ich antworte, Du antwortEst, er antwortEt,** I answer, etc. **Ich antwortETE,** I answered, etc. Similarly, **REGNEN,** to rain ; **ÖFFNEN,** to open ; **BADEN,** to bathe, etc.

2. To form the present tense Indicative : Drop **-EN** of the infinitive (*i.e.* find the root) and add **-E, -ST, -T, -EN, -T, -EN.** (**Ich lobe,** etc.)

3. The past or imperfect indicative is formed by adding to the root : **-TE, -TEST, -TE, -TEN, -TET, -TEN.** (**Ich lobTE,** etc.)

4. To form the future : use the present of **WERDEN** with the infinitive of the verb of which the future is required : (**Ich werde loben,** etc.) This applies to *all* verbs, regular and irregular.

5. To form the conditional : use imperfect subjunctive of **WERDEN** with the infinitive : **Ich würde loben,** I should praise, etc. This applies to *all* verbs, regular and irregular.

6. To form the present subjunctive : add to the root **-E, -EST, -E, -EN, -ET, -EN.** (**Ich lobe, du lobest, er lobe,** etc.)

7. The imperfect subjunctive is the same as the imperfect indicative. (**Ich lobte,** etc.) In strong verbs there is usually modification of the vowel : **Ich sänge.**

8. To form the imperative : add the pronoun **SIE** to the infinitive. **Loben Sie !** Praise ! (This is only for the second person plural which is the one most frequently used.)

9. All verbs ending **-IEREN** are regular. They require no **GE-** in the past participle. **REGIEREN,** to rule ; **MARSCHIEREN,** to march ; **STUDIEREN,** to study ; **REGIERT, MARSCHIERT, STUDIERT.**

10. Verbs ending **-ELN, -ERN,** drop **E** before **L** and **R** in the first person singular of the present tense : **HANDELN,** to handle, act ; **Ich handle,** I act.

¶ *THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.*

In most grammars the subjunctive mood is given a position of importance and, for fine shades of meaning, it is very necessary. The student who wishes to know his German thoroughly cannot afford to neglect it. But it is not *essential* for the expression of the common ideas of everyday life. One should, however, be able to recognize it. It is usually formed as follows : Present subjunctive : add to the ' root ' **-E, -EST, -E, -EN, -ET, -EN.**

Ich habe, du habest, er habe, wir haben, ihr habet, sie haben. Ich lobe, Ich werde, Ich singe, etc. The past or imperfect is the same as that of the indicative (*i.e.* given in the Table), but usually **a, o, u** become **ä, ö, ü** and **E-** is added to the singular : **ich spräche, ich würde, ich wäre, ich könnte** (from **können,** to be able), **ich trüge** (from **tragen,** to bear, carry).

¶ *THE IMPERATIVE, OR HOW TO GIVE COMMANDS.*

This is formed by placing the pronoun after the plural of the present tense : **LOBEN SIE IHN !** Praise him ! **GEHEN WIR,** Let us go. It may also be formed with the verb **LASSEN** (to let, allow) : **Lassen Sie uns kaufen,** Let us buy ; **Lassen Sie uns herausgehen,** Let us get out of here ; **Lassen Sie ihn kommen,** Let him come, etc.

¶ *TO USE THÈ VERB INTERROGATIVELY.*

Merely put the personal pronoun after : **HABEN SIE EINEN HUT?** Have you a hat? **RAUCHEN SIE?** Do you smoke? **SPRICHT ER?** Does he speak? **SIND SIE MÜDE?** Are you tired ? **WAS SAGTEN SIE ?** What did you say ? Similarly the noun, with all attributes, is put after the verb : **IST MEINE SCHWESTER ZU HAUSE ?** Is my sister at home ?

¶ *THE NEGATIVE OF VERBS.*

Use the word **NICHT,** not. In simple tenses, direct statements, it is placed immediately after the verb : **ICH LOBE NICHT,** I do not praise ; **ICH SPRECHE NICHT,** I am not speaking. In compound tenses always *before* infinitives or past participles.

Otherwise **NICHT** stands *after a direct object, an adverb of time,* or *before* an *adverb of place* or *manner,* a *preposition,* or an *emphatic word.*

Examples : **ICH HABE IHN NICHT GEFUNDEN,** I have not found him ; **ICH WILL**

NICHT SAGEN, I will not say ; **ICH GAB IHM DEN WEIN NICHT,** I did not give him the wine ; **ER IST NICHT HIER,** He is not here ; **ER IST NICHT MIT UNS GEKOMMEN,** He has not come with us, etc.

¶ *TO FORM THE PASSIVE OF VERBS.*

The passive of all verbs is formed with **WERDEN.**

Thus : **ICH WERDE GELOBT,** I am praised (or being praised) ; **ICH WURDE GELOBT,** I was praised ; **ICH WERDE GELOBT WERDEN,** I shall be praised, etc.

The past participle of **WERDEN** used in this sense is **WORDEN : ICH BIN GELOBT WORDEN** (not geworden), I have been praised.

NOTE.—**MAN** is often used instead of the passive form (see p. 32).

¶ *REFLEXIVE VERBS.*

A ' reflexive verb ' is one in which the action performed is suffered by the subject. Thus : I wash myself. In German there are many verbs which are reflexive—that is, they are conjugated with two pronouns instead of one : **SICH FREUEN,** to be glad :

ICH FREUE MICH.	**WIR FREUEN UNS**	I am glad, etc.
DU FREUST DICH	**IHR FREUT EUCH**	
ER FREUT SICH	**SIE FREUEN SICH**	

Past : **ICH FREUTE MICH.** *Future* : **ICH WERDE MICH FREUEN,** etc. *Imperative* : **FREUEN SIE SICH !** Be glad !

NOTE.—All reflexive verbs in German are conjugated with **HABEN. ICH HABE MICH GEFREUT,** I have been glad.

Examples of reflexive verbs : **SICH IRREN,** to make a mistake ; **SICH ERINNERN,** to remember. (But : **Erinnern,** to remind.)

¶ TABLE OF *AUXILIARIES AND THE WEAK VERB* LOBEN

1.	habEN, to have.	seiN, to be.	werdEN, to become.	lobEN, to praise.
2.	habEND, having.	seiEND, being.	werdEND, becoming.	lobEND, praising.
3.	GEhabT, had.	gewesen, been.	geworden, become.	GElobT, praised.
4.	ich habE, I have. du haST. er, sie, es haT. wir habEN. ihr habT. sie habEN.	ich bin, I am. du biST. er isT wir sind. ihr seid. sie sind.	Ich werde, I become. du wirST. er wird. wir werdEN. ihr werdET. sie werdEN.	ich lobE, I praise. du lobST. er lobT. wir lobEN. ihr lob(e)T. sie lobEN.
5.	ich hatTE, I had. du hatTEST. er hatTE. wir hattEN. ihr hatTET. sie hattEN.	ich war, I was. du warST. er war. wir warEN. ihr wart. sie warEN.	ich wurdE, I became. du wurdEST. er wurdE. wir wurdEN. ihr wurdET. sie wurdEN.	ich lobTE, I praised. du lobTEST. er lobTE. wir lobTEN. ihr lobTET. sie lobTEN.
6.	ich habe gehabt, I have had, etc.	ich BIN gewesen, I have been, etc.	ich bin geworden, I have become, etc.	ich habe gelobt, I have praised, etc.
7.	ich hatte gehabt, I had had, etc.	ich war gewesen, I had been, etc.	ich war geworden, I had become, etc.	ich hatte gelobt, I had praised, etc.
8.	ich werde haben, I shall have, etc.	ich werde sein, I shall be, etc.	ich werde werden, I shall become, etc.	ich werde loben, I shall praise, etc.
9.	ich würde haben, I would have, etc.	ich würde sein, I would be, etc.	ich würde werden, I would become, etc.	ich würde loben, I would praise, etc.

In the above Table : 1 is the Infinitive ; 2, Present Participle ; 3, Past Participle ; 4, Present Tense ; 5, Past or Imperfect Tense ; 6, Perfect Tense ; 7, Pluperfect Tense ; 8, Future Tense ; 9. Conditional.

There are two more tenses : Future Perfect, **ICH WERDE GEHABT HABEN,** I shall have had ; Past Conditional, **ICH WÜRDE GEHABT HABEN,** etc. But these are rare.

¶ *THE SIX AUXILIARIES OF MOOD.*

In addition to the three simple auxiliaries **HABEN, SEIN,** and **WERDEN** there are six important verbs called 'auxiliaries of mood,' because, although alone they may convey no very definite or complete idea, yet when used with other verbs they modify the meanings of these other verbs.

The six verbs are: **KÖNNEN, MÖGEN, SOLLEN, DÜRFEN, MÜSSEN, WOLLEN.** As these words recur continually, it is important that their meaning and uses should be fully grasped.

KÖNNEN, konnte, gekonnt. Denotes the *power* to do something. It translates all the English words which signify *ability, possibility,* or *likelihood* of doing something. Thus: **ICH KANN NICHT KOMMEN, SCHREIBEN, LESEN,** I cannot come, write, read, etc.

MÖGEN, mochte, gemocht: Denotes a *liking* or *preference* to do something, and also a *possibility* (often depending on a wish that it may be so). Thus: **DAS MAG SEIN,** That may be. **ER MOCHTE FÜNFZIG JAHRE ALT SEIN,** He might have been fifty years old.

Note the following usage of **MÖGEN:**

ICH MÖCHTE	1. **GERN** 2. **LIEBER** 3. **AM LIEBSTEN**	**DEUTSCH SPRECHEN.**
I should	1. like to 2. rather 3. like best to	speak German.

Note the two forms: **MOCHTE** means *might have been* or *seemed to be,* but **MÖCHTE** means *should like.*

And the idiom: **ICH MAG IHN (SIE) NICHT,** I dislike him (her), etc.

SOLLEN, sollte, gesollt. This denotes a *duty* or *obligation.* (It corresponds to the French *devoir.*) Also a *command.* Thus : **DU SOLLST NICHT STEHLEN,** Thou shalt not steal ; **WAS SOLL ICH TUN ?** What *shall* I do ?

DÜRFEN, durfte, gedurft : To be *permitted* to, or to be likely to ; **DARF ICH MITKOMMEN ?** May I come with (you) ?; **SIE DÜRFEN ES,** You may; **SIE DÜRFEN ES NICHT GLAUBEN,** You must not believe it ; **DAS DÜRFTE RICHTIG SEIN,** That is probably right.

MÜSSEN, musste, gemusst : Corresponds to the English *must,* denoting *compulsion* or *necessity.* **ER MUSS GEHEN, KOMMEN,** he must go, come. **SIE MUSS MÜDE SEIN,** She must be tired.

WOLLEN, wollte, gewollt : A vague word this, so one must be wary. (It corresponds to French *vouloir.*) Denotes *willingness* or *desire.* **WOLLEN SIE MIT MIR KOMMEN ?** Will you come with me ? **WOLLEN SIE DIE GÜTE HABEN ...** Would you be so good as to ...

WOLLEN must not be used for simple futures.

NOTE.—A mood auxiliary, in addition to its ordinary past participles given above, also uses its *infinitive* as past participle—the latter when another infinitive depends upon it : **ER HAT NICHT GEHEN KÖNNEN** (instead of **GEKONNT**), He was unable to go. If there is no second infinitive, the ordinary form is used. **ER HAT ES NICHT GEKONNT,** He has not been able to. **ZU** is never used after a mood auxiliary before an infinitive.[1]

[1] **BRAUCHEN,** *to use, need,* is also used as an auxiliary of mood, but only in the *negative* form. **ER BRAUCHT NICHT ZU KOMMEN,** He need not come. **BRAUCHEN** in this sense is *always* followed by **ZU** : (" **Wenn Sie BRAUCHEN gebrauchen müssen Sie BRAUCHEN mit ZU gebrauchen, sonst brauchen Sie BRAUCHEN überhaupt nicht zu gebrauchen.**" " If you use **BRAUCHEN,** you must use it with **ZU,** otherwise you need not use it at all.")

LASSEN, ließ, gelassen, to let ; **HELFEN,** to help ; **SEHEN,** to see ; **SINGEN,** to sing ; **MACHEN,** to make. These words follow the above rule. **LASSEN SIE MICH KOMMEN,** Let me come ; **ICH MACHTE IHN LACHEN,** I made him laugh.

IRREGULAR PRESENT TENSES.

I can.	*I may.*	*I dare.*
ICH KANN	MAG	DARF
DU KANNST	MAGST	DARFST
ER KANN	MAG	DARF
WIR KÖNNEN	MÖGEN	DÜRFEN
IHR KÖNNT	MÖGT	DÜRFT
SIE KÖNNEN	MÖGEN	DÜRFEN

I must.	*I am to.*	*I want.*
MUSS	SOLL	WILL
MUSST	SOLLST	WILLST
MUSS	SOLL	WILL
MÜSSEN	SOLLEN	WOLLEN
MÜSST	SOLLT	WOLLT
MÜSSEN	SOLLEN	WOLLEN

¶ *IMPERSONAL VERBS.*

These are, as in most languages, chiefly concerned with the weather. **ES REGNET,** It rains ; **ES SCHNEIT,** It snows ; **ES REGNETE, ES SCHNEITE,** It rained, snowed. They are conjugated with **HABEN.**

There is, are : **ES GIBT.** (Also **ES IST, ES SIND.**)
There was, were : **ES GAB.** (Also **ES WAR, ES WAREN.**)
There will be : **ES WIRD GEBEN.** (Also **ES WIRD, WERDEN SEIN.**)

NOTE.—**ES GIBT** is vague and indefinite. **ES IST** is more definite.

Note also.—**ES TUT MIR LEID,** I am sorry ; **ES GEFÄLLT MIR,** I am pleased ; **ES GEHT MIR GUT,** I am well ; **ES FEHLT MIR,** I am short

of . . . ; **ES FEHLT MIR EIN GLAS,** I am short of a glass ; **ES (DAS ESSEN) SCHMECKT MIR,** I like the food.

¶ *SEPARABLE AND INSEPARABLE VERBS.*

Most German verbs can change or expand their meaning by the addition of prefixes. These prefixes are either *separable* or *inseparable*. By separable is meant that the prefix may be detached from the 'root' verb. Thus : **ZURÜCKKOMMEN,** to come back ; **ICH KOMME ZURÜCK,** I come back. An inseparable 'root' verb *never* parts with its prefix. Thus : **BEKOMMEN,** to get, obtain ; **ICH BEKOMME,** I obtain ; **ICH HABE BEKOMMEN.** And the inseparable prefixes are always *un*accented : **BEKOMM'EN,** etc.

1. *Inseparable Prefixes are :* **BE-, GE-, ENT-, -EMP, ER-, UR-, VER-, ZER-, MISS-, HINTER-,** and **WIDER-.**[1] This list must be learnt and the simple or original meanings of the prefixes to be found on p. 57 should now be mastered.

An inseparable verb follows exactly the conjugation of its simple 'root' verb. **ICH BEKOMME, DU BEKOMMST, ER BEKOMMT,** etc.

2. *Separable Prefixes with their original meanings are :*

AB- off.
AN- on.
AUF- up, upon.
AUS- out.
BEI- by.
DAR- there.
EIN- in, into.
EMPOR- up.
ENTGEGEN- against, towards.
ENTZWEI- in two.
FORT- away.
GEGEN- against.
HER- toward one, hither.
HIN- from one, thither.
LOS- loose, off.
MIT- with.
NACH- after.
NIEDER- down.
VOR- before.
VORAN- before.
WEG- away.
WIEDER- again.
ZU- to.
ZURÜCK- back.
ZUSAMMEN- together.

[1] Distinguish the inseparable **WIDER,** against, from the separable **WIEDER,** again.

This list is also very important. A separable prefix is accented.

Examples : **SCHNEIDEN,** to cut ; **ABSCHNEIDEN,** to cut off ; **WIEDERKOMMEN,** to come again ; **ZURÜCKKOMMEN,** to come back ; **HER-** and **HIN-** can be used either alone or with other prefixes : **HEREINKOMMEN.**

The conjugation of these inseparable verbs follows certain rules : (1) In the present and past tense (of both indicative and subjunctive) the prefix is despatched to the *end* of the clause. **REISEN,** to travel ; **ABREISEN,** to set out, depart ; **ICH REISE AB,** I set out. (2) In the infinitive and past participle **ZU** (when used) and **GE-** are placed between the prefix and the ' root ' verb. **ER WÜNSCHT AUSZUGEHEN,** He wishes to go out ; **SIE SIND ZUSAMMENGEKOMMEN,** They have come together. (3) In the imperative the prefix is always sent to the end of the clause. **GEHEN SIE SOFORT WEG!** Go away immediately !

Otherwise the separate verbs are conjugated like their ' root ' verbs : **WIEDER(ZU)KOMMEN,** to come again ; **ICH KAM WIEDER,** I came again ; **ICH BIN WIEDERGEKOMMEN,** I have come again ; **ICH WERDE WIEDERKOMMEN,** I will come again, etc.

3. *Separable or inseparable, according to meaning are :* **DURCH,** through ; **HINTER,** behind ; **ÜBER,** over ; **UM,** about (also indicates change) ; **UNTER,** under ; **VOLL,** full ; **WIEDER,** again.

When each part of the verb has its original meaning, the prefix bears the principal accent and is separable : **WIEDER'HOLEN (ich hole wieder, wieder'geholt),** to fetch again ; **UM'STELLEN,** to put round, to change.

But when the compound has a *figurative*

meaning, the prefix is unaccented and inseparable : **WIEDERHO'LEN (ich widerho'le, wiederho'lt),** to repeat. **UMSTE'LLEN,** to encircle.

¶ *WISSEN AND KENNEN.*

WISSEN, to know, denotes knowledge gained by study or learning (French : *savoir*). **KENNEN** (French : *connaître*) to know, indicates an acquaintance with something : **KENNEN SIE IHN ?** Do you know him? **WISSEN SIE WIE ER HEISST?** Do you know his name ? **ICH KENNE DEN INHALT DES BRIEFES,** I am acquainted with the contents of the letter ; **ICH WEISS NICHT VON WEM DER BRIEF IST,** I do not know from whom the letter is.

¶ *VERBS CONJUGATED WITH* **SEIN.**

Verbs of motion and their compounds are conjugated with **SEIN : GEHEN,** to go ; **ABREISEN,** to depart, etc. Also the verbs : **WERDEN,** to become ; **STERBEN,** to die ; and **SEIN** itself.

THE COMPLETE LIST OF ESSENTIAL VERBS WILL BE FOUND ON PAGES 75–81.

¶ *THE ESSENTIAL ' STRONG ' AND IRREGULAR VERBS.*

When the student has become thoroughly familiar with the preceding pages, and especially with the ' Ten Golden Rules ' for the formation of all tenses, the ' strong ' and irregular verbs should be attacked. The easiest way to learn them is by the groups into which they fall naturally by the changes of the root vowel in the past tense and past participle. Each group should be known before the next is approached. Owing to the familiar ' sound ' of many of these verbs and

their changes to English ears, it is surprising how quickly they can be learnt.

In the list which follows only the principal parts of each verb are given—infinitive, past or imperfect tense, and past participle—as from them *all* other parts can be formed by means of the ' Golden Rules.'

Most strong verbs modify root-vowels **a, o, au,** in the second and third persons singular of the present indicative : **ich fahre, du fährst, er fährt.** Nearly all strong verbs with root-vowel **e** in Groups II, IV., and V. take **i** or **ie** in the second and third persons singular of the present indicative and the second person singular of the imperative : **ich sterbe, du stirbst, er stirbt.** The second singular imperative of such verbs does not take the ending **e, stirb. Werden** forms **ich werde, du wirst, er wird.**

§ *Group I.*

Infinitive.	*Past Tense.*	*Past Part.*	*English.*
ei	**i, ie**	**i, ie**	
beißen [1]	**biß**	**gebissen**	bite
***bleiben**	**blieb**	**geblieben**	remain
gleichen	**glich**	**geglichen**	be like, to equal
***gleiten**	**glitt**	**geglitten**	glide
greifen	**griff**	**gegriffen**	seize
leihen	**lieh**	**geliehen**	lend
†reißen	**riß**	**gerissen**	tear
scheinen	**schien**	**geschienen**	shine, seem
schreien	**schrie**	**geschrieen**	cry, shout
schreiben	**schrieb**	**geschrieben**	write
schweigen	**schwieg**	**geschwiegen**	be silent
***steigen**	**stieg**	**gestiegen**	mount
streichen	**strich**	**gestrichen**	stroke, paint
streiten	**stritt**	**gestritten**	quarrel
†treiben	**trieb**	**getrieben**	drive, drift
leiden	**litt**	**gelitten**	suffer
schneiden	**schnitt**	**geschnitten**	cut
NOTE :			
heißen	**hieß**	**geheißen**	call, be called

[1] All in Group I. take **i** before **ch, f, ß (ss), t** ; otherwise **ie.**

* Verbs marked with an asterisk take **SEIN** to form their compound tenses.

† ***reißen,*** when impersonal, and ***treiben*** in the sense of drift, take ***sein.***

§ *Group II.*

Infinitive ie, etc.	*Past Tense.* o	*Past Part.* o	*English.*
biegen	bog	gebogen	bend
bieten	bot	geboten	bid, offer
*fliegen	flog	geflogen	fly
*fliehen	floh	geflohen	flee, escape
*fließen	floß	geflossen	flow
genießen	genoß	genossen	enjoy
gießen	goß	gegossen	pour
riechen	roch	gerochen	smell, reek
schieben	schob	geschoben	shove, push
schießen	schoß	geschossen	shoot
schließen	schloß	geschlossen	shut, close
verlieren	verlor	verloren	lose
ziehen	zog	gezogen	draw, move
lügen	log	gelogen	tell a lie
heben	hob	gehoben	heave, raise, lift

§ *Group III.*

Infinitive. i	*Past Tense.* a	*Past Part.* u	*English.*
binden	band	gebunden	bind
finden	fand	gefunden	find
*gelingen	gelang	gelungen	succeed
klingen	klang	geklungen	sound (clink
*(ver)schwinden	schwand	geschwunden	disappear
singen	sang	gesungen	sing
*sinken	sank	gesunken	sink
*springen	sprang	gesprungen	spring, jump
trinken	trank	getrunken	drink
zwingen	zwang	gezwungen	force

§ *Group IV.*

Infinitive. e	*Past Tense.* a	*Past Part.* o	*English.*
befehlen(ie)[1]	befahl	befohlen	command, order
brechen(i)	brach	gebrochen	break
*erschrecken(i)	erschrak	erschrocken	be frightened

[1] The vowels in brackets in this and succeeding Groups after the infinitive represent second and third person singular of the present.

* Conjugate with SEIN.

Erschrecken, to frighten some one, is a weak verb.

helfen(i)	half	geholfen	help
nehmen(i)	nahm	genommen	take
sprechen(i)	sprach	gesprochen	speak
stehlen(ie)	stahl	gestohlen	steal
*sterben(i)	starb	gestorben	die
treffen(i)	traf	getroffen	hit, meet
*werden(i)	wurde	geworden	become
werfen(i)	warf	geworfen	throw
*kommen	kam	gekommen	come
beginnen	begann	begonnen	begin
gewinnen	gewann	gewonnen	win
schwimmen	schwamm	geschwommen	swim

§ *Group V.*

Infinitive.	*Past Tense.*	*Past Part.*	*English.*
e	a	e	
essen(i)	aß	gegessen	eat
geben(ie)	gab	gegeben	give
*geschehen(ie)	geschah	geschehen	happen
lesen(ie)	las	gelesen	read
messen(i)	maß	gemessen	measure
sehen(ie)	sah	gesehen	see
*treten(i)	trat	getreten	tread, step
vergessen(i)	vergaß	vergessen	forget
bitten	bat	gebeten	ask, beg
sitzen	saß	gesessen	sit
besitzen	besaß	besessen	possess, enjoy
liegen	lag	gelegen	lie

(***treten,*** in the sense of *to kick* takes ***haben.***)

§ *Group VI.*

Infinitive.	*Past Tense.*	*Past Part.*	*English.*
a	u	a	
*fahren	fuhr	gefahren	drive (fare)
graben	grub	gegraben	dig (grave)
laden	lud	geladen	load
schaffen	schuf	geschaffen	create (shape)
schlagen	schlug	geschlagen	beat, strike (slay)
tragen	trug	getragen	carry, wear, bear
*wachsen	wuchs	gewachsen	grow
waschen	wusch	gewaschen	wash

* Conjugate with **SEIN.**

NOTE.—**du nimmst, er nimmt, nimm; verderben,** to ruin, is weak ; **du trittst, er tritt, tritt.**

§ *Group VII.*

Infinitive.	*Past Tense.*	*Past Part.*	*English.*
a	ie	a	
*fallen	fiel	gefallen	fall
fangen	fing	gefangen	catch, seize
halten	hielt	gehalten	hold, keep
hängen [1]	hing	gehangen	hang
lassen	ließ	gelassen	let, leave
raten	riet	geraten	advise, guess
schlafen	schlief	geschlafen	sleep

schaffen, to procure, get, work, is a weak verb.

Infinitive.	*Past Tense.*	*Past Part.*	*English.*
au	ie	au	
*laufen	lief	gelaufen	run.
o	ie	o	
stoßen	stieß	gestoßen	push
u	ie	u	
rufen	rief	gerufen	call

§ *Irregular Strong Verbs.*

Infinitive.	*Past Tense.*	*Past Part.*	*English.*
*gehen	ging	gegangen	go
stehen	stand	gestanden	stand

§ *Irregular Weak Verbs.*

Infinitive.	*Past Tense.*	*Past Part.*	*English.*
brennen	brannte	gebrannt	burn
kennen	kannte	gekannt	know
nennen	nannte	genannt	call, tell
*rennen	rannte	gerannt	run
senden	sandte	gesandt	send
wenden	wandte	gewandt	turn
bringen	brachte	gebracht	bring
denken	dachte	gedacht	think

A LIST OF ESSENTIAL VERBS, WHICH INCLUDES THE ABOVE, WILL BE FOUND ON PAGES 76–81.

[1] **Hängen, hing, gehangen :** to be hanging.
Hängen, hängte, gehängt : to hang something.
* Conjugate with **SEIN.**

ADVERBS

"An adverb is a word used to qualify any part of speech except a noun or pronoun."—*Nesfield.*

GENERAL RULE.—Most German adjectives are used as adverbs, and are then never inflected. The comparative of adverbs is the same as that of adjectives (**-ER**), but the superlative must be preceded by **AM** (for an dem) with the inflexion, **-EN. AM SCHÖNSTEN,** most beautifully (or **AUFS SCHÖNSTE, or SCHÖNSTENS**).

Irregular Comparison

BALD, soon.	**EHER,** sooner.	**AM EHESTEN,** soonest
SEHR, very.	——	**HÖCHST,** extremely.
VIEL, much.	**MEHR,** more.	**AM MEISTEN,** most.
WOHL, well.	**BESSER,** better.	**AM BESTEN,** best.
GERN, willingly.	**LIEBER,** rather.	**AM LIEBSTEN,** best.
WENIG, little.	**WENIGER** / **MINDER** } less.	**AM WENIGSTEN** / **AM MINDESTEN** } least

Also : **EHSTENS, HÖCHSTENS, MEISTENS** (translate : (at) the earliest, highest, most, etc.). And : **MEIST,** mostly.

The adverb never comes between the subject and the verb, as it often does in English.

NOCH : Yet, still, more. Always precedes the word it qualifies. **GEBEN SIE MIR NOCH WASSER,** Give me some more water. **SIND SIE NOCH HIER?** Are you still here?

MUCH : Translate by **VIEL** for quantity and **SEHR** for intensity : **VIEL WEIN,** much wine; **SEHR BELIEBT,** much loved.

GERN : used with a verb corresponds to English, I like to. **ICH SPRECHE GERN DEUTSCH,** I like to speak German ; **ICH SPIELE LIEBER,** I prefer to play, etc.

A LIST OF ESSENTIAL ADVERBS, ETC. WILL BE FOUND ON PAGES 85–7.

PREPOSITIONS

"A preposition is a word placed before a noun to show in what relation the person or thing denoted thereby stands to something else."—*Nesfield.*

The chief characteristic of German prepositions is that they govern cases—the genitive, dative, or accusative—or, in other words, their nouns must be put into the particular cases governed by the preposition.

¶ *PREPOSITIONS WITH THE GENITIVE.*

ANSTATT, STATT, instead of; **DIESSEITS,** on this side of; **JENSEITS,** on that side of; **LÄNGS,** along; **TROTZ,** in spite of; **WÄHREND,** during; **WEGEN,** on account or because of.

All these except **während** take the genitive in English. **TROTZ DES REGENS,** in spite of the rain; **WÄHREND DER NACHT,** during the night, etc.

¶ *PREPOSITIONS WITH THE DATIVE.*

AUS, out of; **AUSSER,** outside, besides; **MIT,** with; **NACH,** towards, after, behind; **SEIT,** since; **VON,** from, by (instrumental); **ZU,** to, at.

A compound of **GEGEN** and **ÜBER** is made: **GEGENÜBER,** opposite. It governs the Dative.

BEI is used for: 'at the house of' ... **ER WOHNT BEI UNS,** He lives with us.

NOTE.—**ZU HAUSE,** at home; **ZU FUSS,** on foot; **ZU MITTAG,** at noon; **WASSER ZUM TRINKEN,** water for drinking. Also: **NACH HAUSE,** homewards.

¶ *PREPOSITIONS WITH THE ACCUSATIVE.*

BIS, up to, as far as, until ; **DURCH,** through ; **FÜR,** for (in view of) ; **GEGEN,** towards, against ; **OHNE,** without (not possessing) ; **UM,** round, around ; **WIDER,** contrary to, against.

BIS JETZT, until now ; **BIS MORGEN,** until to-morrow ; **UM DEN TISCH,** around the table ; **FÜR MICH,** for me ; **UM HALB VIER,** at half-past three.

¶ *WITH DATIVE OR ACCUSATIVE.*

The following take the dative case to indicate REST and the accusative to indicate MOTION :

AN, on, at, by ; **AUF,** on, up to ; **BEI,** with, at ; **HINTER,** behind ; **IN,** in, into ; **NEBEN,** beside; **ÜBER,** over, beyond ; **UNTER,** below, among ; **VOR,** in front of, before ; **ZWISCHEN,** between.

Thus : **ER SITZT AN DEM** (or **AM**) **TISCHE,** He is sitting at the table ; **ER SETZT SICH AN DEN TISCH,** He sits *down to* the table.

NOTE.—**AUF DEUTSCH,** in German ; **AUF EINIGE TAGE,** for a few days ; **UNTER SECHS MONATEN,** in less than six months ; **UNTER ALLEN MENSCHEN,** among all men ; **VOR ACHT TAGEN,** A week ago.

See p. 87.

CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions are words used for connecting either words or sentences. They may conveniently be divided into two classes :

I. Those which do not alter the construction of a sentence.

II. Those which alter it.

I. The following conjunctions do *not* affect construction : **ABER,** but ; **DENN,** for ; **ODER,** or ; **SONDERN,** but (after a negative) ; **SOWOHL ... ALS AUCH,** as well as, both ... and ; **UND,** and.

The difference between **ABER** (or **ALLEIN**) and **SONDERN** should be noted : **ABER** should always be used for *but*, except when there is a contrast to be expressed following a negative statement. Thus : **ES IST NICHT DIE SCHWESTER SONDERN DIE TOCHTER,** It is not the sister *but* the daughter.

II. The following send the verb to the end of the clause :

ALS, when.
BEVOR } before.
EHE }
BIS, until.
DA, as (a reason).
DAMIT, in order that.
DAMIT NICHT, lest.
DAß, that.
FALLS, in case.
INDEM, whilst, by.
NACHDEM, after.
OB, if, whether.
OBGLEICH } although.
OBWOHL }
SEIT, since (time).
SO OFT (ALS), as often (as).
SO LANGE (ALS), as long (as).
WÄHREND, whilst.
WEIL, because.
WENN, when, if.

WARTEN SIE *BIS* **ICH FERTIG** *BIN,* Wait until I am ready.

WANN, when : used in reference to time only : **KOMMEN SIE WANN SIE WOLLEN,** Come when you wish.

WENN, when, whenever : usually denotes action on more than one occasion. **WENN ICH IHN SAH,** When (whenever) I saw him. But **WENN** also stands for *if* : **WENN SIE WOLLEN,** If you wish.

ALS, when : refers to a definite past occasion : **ALS ICH DEN BRIEF SCHRIEB,** When I wrote

the letter. Also for *but* after **NICHTS,** nothing ; **NICHTS ALS WEIN,** Nothing but wine.

Note also : **WEDER ... NOCH,** neither ... nor ; **ENTWEDER ... ODER,** either ... or. And use **SOWIE** instead of **UND** to avoid repeating **UND** too often.

IDIOMS

"An idiom is an expression peculiar to a language."

NOTE.—There are many idioms in German, and they must be learnt by experience or from one of the many collections to be had. The following are of frequent occurrence, and should be known :

Sie haben recht (unrecht).	You are right (wrong).
Mir ist heiß (kalt).	I am hot (cold).
Ich habe Durst (Hunger).	I am thirsty (hungry).
Bitte (*In reply to, 'Excuse me,' 'Pardon me.'*)	Don't mention it.
Wir haben es eilig.	We are in a hurry.
Was heisst das?	What does that mean?
Was ist los?	What's the matter?
Beeilen Sie sich!	Hurry up.
Ich bedaure sehr.	I'm very sorry.
Ich glaube ja.	I believe so.
Es paßte uns sehr gut.	It suited us very well.
Was haben Sie?	What is the matter with you?
Danke sehr.	Thank you very much.
Wie sagt man das auf deutsch?	How do you say that in German?
	etc., etc.

See also under 'Miscellaneous,' pages 88–9.

CORRESPONDENCE

The date is written thus : **Den 3. Juni 1933, Den 25. Dez. 1934.** The 3rd June 1933, 25th Dec. 1934.

A formal opening : **Sehr geehrter Herr !** Dear Sir.

A moderately familiar opening : **Sehr geehrter Herr Schmidt. Sehr geehrte gnädige Frau,** Dear Madam, etc.

A familiar opening : **Mein lieber X.**

A business-like ending : **Hochachtungsvoll.**

A formal one : **Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung.**

A moderately familiar ending : **Ihr ergebener ...** or **Ihr ...**

With best wishes : **Mit bestem Gruss.**

With kind regards : **Mit freundlichen Grüssen.**

Address envelopes thus :

Herrn (Frau, Fräulein), A. B. C.,
Berlin, W. 10.
Grillparzer Str. 32.

WORD BUILDING

¶ *CAPACITY OF GERMAN FOR WORD BUILDING.*

Its truly remarkable capacity for forming derivative and compound words is one of the chief characteristics of German. From the point of view of the foreign learner it is at the same time a difficulty and an encouragement : a difficulty because of the large number of irregularities which can only be mastered by long experience : and an encouragement because of the wide vocabulary which rapidly comes within the bounds of comprehension.

When the 'Basis of Grammar' and the 'Essential' or 'root' vocabulary are known, and

the principles of word-formation outlined below mastered, the meaning of THOUSANDS of words can be conjectured with fair certainty, and of many other thousands with absolute confidence.

Take the compound word

LEBENSVERSICHERUNGSGESELLSCHAFT.

Such a word may at first appear somewhat terrifying. It need not be so. The first thing to appreciate about all such long words is that the compound exists only for the *eye* : when spoken it is divided into *groups* : and, in actual conversation, it is as easy to utter as its English equivalent ' Life Insurance Company.' Nor is it very dissimilar when we come to analyse it :

LEBENS- This is the genitive case of **Das Leben,** life.
-VER- An inseparable prefix (see p. 57) meaning *intensification.*
-SICHER- An adjective meaning *sure.*
-UNGS- A suffix (see p. 59) corresponding to English *-ing.*
-GESELL- A noun meaning *companion, associate member.* (**GE-** is an inseparable prefix denoting a *union* or putting together. (See p. 57.)
-SCHAFT A suffix corresponding to the English ending *-ship* in such words as friendship, etc. (See p. 59.)

Clearly these words and particles strung together could hardly have any other meaning but ' Life Insurance Company.' And so,

HAMBURG-SÜDAMERIKANISCHE DAMPFSCHIFFAHRTSGESELLSCHAFT

for ' Hamburg South America Steamship Company.'

¶ *THE FOUR WAYS OF WORD BUILDING.*

There are, for practical purposes, four ways of making new words by deriving and compounding :

1. By changing the root vowel. **DIE FÄHRE,** the ferry. From **FAHREN,** to go, drive.

2. By adding a suffix or ending. **KOSTBAR,** costly, precious. From **KOSTEN,** to cost, and the ending **-BAR. KOSTBARKEIT,** costliness.
3. By a prefix. **DAS EINKOMMEN,** income. From **KOMMEN,** to come, with the prefix **EIN-,** exactly as in English.
4. By putting together two or more quite independent words : **DAS NEBELHORN,** the fog-horn.

One can see that these principles exist in English :

DIE HÖHE, height, from **HOCH,** high.
DIE GÜTE, goodness, from **GUT,** good.
DER BISS, the bite, from **BEISSEN,** to bite.
DAS SCHICKSAL, fate, from **SCHICKEN,** to send.
DIE FINSTERNIS, darkness, from **FINSTER,** dark and **-NIS** (-ness).

The list of examples could be extended indefinitely. The student should now glance at the sample group of words springing from **KOMMEN** on p. 60.

It will be noticed that nouns can be formed from adjectives, verbs, etc., and *vice versa* : and that there is, indeed, great liberty in the formation of one part of speech from another, or in compounding.

¶ *PREFIXES USED IN WORD BUILDING.*

All the inseparable prefixes are employed : **BE-, ENT- (EMP-), ER- (UR-), GE-, HINTER-, MISS-, UN-, VER-,** and **ZER-.** It is not possible here to cover all the shades of meaning which these prefixes denote, but the following will give a good idea of their scope :

BE- English be- : to give or apply to, to provide with, to complete. **BEKLEIDEN,** to clothe ; **BERATEN,** to 'ply' with advice, to counsel ; **BELACHEN,** to laugh at ; **BEDECKEN,** to deck out, cover with.

ENT- (**EMP-**): removal or depriving, also denotes transition, or a change of state. **ENTHAUPTEN,** to behead; **ENTSCHULDIGEN,** to remove blame (**Schuld**), from; **ENTFLAMMEN,** to burst into flame.

ER- (**UR-**): out, out from, completion of a process, also original or primeval. **ERDENKEN,** to think out, evolve; **ERFINDEN,** to find out, invent; **URMENSCH,** primeval man; **URWALD,** primeval forest; **URALT,** extremely ancient; **ERFÜLLEN,** to fulfil; **ERHÖREN,** to give a hearing to; **ERKRANKEN,** to fall ill; **ERBLEICHEN,** to grow pale.

GE- A collective. **GERINNEN,** to run together, to curdle; **GEFOLGE,** the following, attendance.

MISS- English mis-, denotes failure, something wrong, and often, a perversion; **MISSBRAUCHEN,** to misuse; **MISSBILDUNG,** deformity; **MISSERFOLG,** failure.

UN- English un-. **DER UNDANK,** thanklessness; **DAS UNGLÜCK,** bad luck; **UNGLÜCKLICH,** unlucky.

VER- English for-, away, negative; and also an intensification of an existing state. **BLÜHEN,** to bloom; **VERBLÜHEN,** to fade; **BIETEN,** to bid, command; **VERBIETEN,** to forbid; **LERNEN,** to learn; **VERLERNEN,** to unlearn, forget; **VERALTEN,** to become antiquated, grow old; **MENSCHLICH,** human; **VERMENSCHLICHEN,** humanize.

HINTER- behind. **HINTERLASSEN,** leave behind, bequeath; **HINTERGEHEN,** to deceive.

WIDER- with-, against. **WIDERSTEHEN,** withstand; **WIDERSPRECHEN,** to contradict.

ZER- asunder, with some violence. **ZERGLIEDERN,** to dismember; **ZERREISSEN,** to tear to pieces; **ZERTRETEN,** to crush.

In the same way many thousands of words are made with the separable prefixes given on p. 43. **AUFSTEHEN,** to get up; **HERKOMMEN,** to come hither; **ZUSAMMENKOMMEN,** to come together. And so forth. The meaning of words made with these separable prefixes is much more easily recognized than of those made with the inseparable—

because the meanings of the separable prefixes are more fixed and less vague.

¶ *SUFFIXES USED IN WORD BUILDING.*

A number of suffixes are added to ' root ' words to make other words. Of these the following are the most important :

Suffix.	*Gender.*	*Meanings.*	*Examples.*
-EI	*F.*	(*a*) a slur (*b*) place	**KINDEREI,** childishness. **BUCHBINDEREI,** bookbindery. **BÄCKEREI,** bakery.
-CHEN **-LEIN**	*N.*	Diminutives	**KINDLEIN,** little child. **MÄNNCHEN,** manikin.
-LING	*M.*	-ling	**FINDLING,** foundling.
-NIS	*F.* or *N.*	-ness	**FINSTERNIS,** darkness.
-IN	*F.*	-ess	**GÖTTIN,** goddess.
-UNG	*F.*	-ing	**SCHULUNG,** schooling.
-ER	*M.*	-er	**BERLINER, LONDONER**
***-HEIT**	*F.*	-hood, -head	**KINDHEIT,** childhood.
***-KEIT**	*F.*	-ness, etc.	**DANKBARKEIT,** thankfulness.
***-SCHAFT**	*F.*	-ship, etc.	**FREUNDSCHAFT,** friendship.
***-TUM**	*M. or N.*	-dom	**KÖNIGTUM,** kingdom.

* Form abstract nouns.

Note the adjectival endings :

-LICH	English	-ly, -like.	**TÄGLICH,** daily.
-IG :	„	-y.	**BLUTIG,** bloody.
-ISCH :	„	-ish.	**KINDISCH,** childish.
-BAR :	„	-able, -ible, -ful.	**ESSBAR,** edible.

It should be clearly understood that the above statement is merely the basic and essential principles of the German system of word building, and not an exhaustive treatment, for which a treatise would be required. What is given is intended chiefly as a **demonstration** of the extremely convenient and flexible methods used in the making of vocabulary. But, with what has been given, and the ' Essential Vocabulary ' in

the following pages, the student has a very remarkable instrument at his disposal for reading purposes. To guess at the meaning of a word is often to court disaster. Yet the percentage of words of which the meaning can be correctly worked out when the above principles are known, is considerable. Always go for the ' root ' or ' roots ' of a compound word. Then take it to pieces and it will generally become clear.

¶ *AN EXAMPLE OF AN ESSENTIAL WORD AND ITS ' GROUP.'*

To illustrate further the very important principles stated, some of the derivatives and compounds of the ' Essential ' verb **KOMMEN** are given below. Again, this is not an exhaustive statement ; merely an illustrative one.[1]

KOMMEN, to come. **KAM. GEKOMMEN.**

Nouns : **DAS EINKOMMEN,** income ; **DER NACHKOMME,** descendant ; **DAS UNTERKOMMEN,** shelter ; **DIE NACHKOMMENSCHAFT,** offspring, issue ; **DAS VORKOMMNIS,** event, occurrence ; **DIE ZUVORKOMMENHEIT,** politeness ; **DAS WILLKOMMEN,** welcome ; **DIE ABKUNFT,** origin, descent ; **DIE ÜBEREINKUNFT,** agreement ; **DIE ZUKUNFT,** future ; **DER ZUKÜNFTIGE,** future husband, fiancé ; **DIE ANKUNFT,** arrival ; **DAS HERKOMMEN,** tradition ; **DIE HERKUNFT,** origin.

Verbs : **ANKOMMEN,** arrive ; **BEKOMMEN,** come by, obtain ; **ENTKOMMEN,** escape ; **ENTGEGENKOMMEN,** meet, treat kindly ; **ÜBEREINKOMMEN,** agree ; **UNTERKOMMEN,** find shelter, obtain a position ; **VERKOMMEN,** to go to the bad, to the dogs ; **ZUVORKOMMEN,** be beforehand, prevent.

Adjectives and Adverbs : **WILLKOMMEN,** welcome ; **ABKÖMMLICH,** disengaged ; **HERKÖMMLICH,** traditional ; **ZUKÜNFTIG,** future.

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[1] As this group of words contains some that are not ' Essential ' these non-essentials are omitted from the alphabetical list at the end of the book.

¶ *LEARNING A VOCABULARY.*

On the model of **KOMMEN** the student is advised to make up his own groups of words as he progresses in the language. Keep a notebook and enter new words under the ' root ' or basic word. Better do it this way than attempt to master, in a casual manner the vocabulary of so rich a language as German.

FRISCH BEGONNEN, HALB GEWONNEN !

Try the ' word families ' of **BINDEN, GEBEN, STEIGEN, DECKEN** on the model of **KOMMEN.**

* * * * *

ORDER OF WORDS IN A GERMAN SENTENCE

The student is advised to be content at first to form only sentences of a simple, straightforward nature, and to avoid grammatical subtleties. Six rules, all of them of vital importance, must be learnt.

I. Infinitives and past participles in compound tenses are placed at the *end*. When there is both an infinitive and past participle, the infinitive stands last.

ICH HABE EINEN APFEL GEGESSEN, I have eaten an apple ; **ICH WERDE DEN APFEL GEGESSEN HABEN,** I will have eaten the apple.

Dative noun precedes accusative, but accusative pronoun precedes dative.

DER VATER HAT DEM KINDE EIN BUCH GEGEBEN, The father has given the child a book ; **ER GAB ES IHM,** He gave it to him.

III. A pronoun dative precedes a noun accusative.

DER VATER GAB IHM EIN BUCH, The father gave him a book.

IV. Adverbs of time follow a simple tense or an auxiliary, but pronouns *precede* them.

DER VATER HAT GESTERN DEM KIND EIN BUCH GEGEBEN, The father has yesterday given a book to the child ; **DER VATER GAB IHM GESTERN EIN BUCH,** The father gave him a book yesterday.

V. Adverbs are placed in order of TIME, MANNER, PLACE.

ER KAM GESTERN MÜDE NACH HAUSE, He came home tired yesterday.

VI. **NICHT** precedes the word it negatives, but follows an accusative, an adverb of TIME, or a simple verb.

DAS KIND KANN NICHT ALLES MACHEN, The child cannot do everything ; **DAS KIND SAH DEN VATER NICHT,** The child did not see the father ; **ICH HABE DAS KIND LANGE NICHT GESEHEN,** I have not seen the child for a long time ; **ICH WEISS NICHT,** I do not know.

INVERSION.—For emphasis or variety of style a word which is not the subject may be placed first in a sentence, and then the subject is placed *after* the simple verb or auxiliary. For the remainder of the sentence the rules already stated apply : **ZU WEINACHTEN GAB DER VATER DEM KINDE EIN BUCH,** It was at Christmas that the father gave the child a book.

NOTE.—See page 29 for sentences following a relative pronoun ; and pages 52–3 for sentences introduced by conjunctions.

☞ **For some time—at all events until the contents of this book have been thoroughly assimilated—the student should not move outside the above rules : they are sufficient to enable him to compose quite advanced German.**

PART II

THE ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

ESSENTIAL NOUNS OR NAMES OF THINGS

§ 1. Nouns which are alike or almost alike in German and English.
§ 2. Nouns which differ in both languages.
§ 3. Days of the week, months, and seasons.
§ 4. Proper nouns.

NOTE.—Many hundreds of nouns are the same in German and English, or almost identical in sound or spelling. They can be recognized immediately in reading or when heard. Only those considered to be essential are given in the pages which follow, and they are given because they must be learnt. For it is of the utmost importance that the German words necessary to express the most frequently recurring ideas should be on the tip of the tongue. It is one thing to recognize **FISCH** as the equivalent of *Fish* : but it is quite another thing to be able to think of **FISCH** when the idea of *Fish* has to be expressed, or is required.

Before proceeding to §2 the list of similar nouns should be mastered. Then §2 will be found to be easier. And so on.

AS EACH WORD IS BEING MEMORIZED AN IMAGE OF THE THING OR AN ASSOCIATION OF THE IDEA SHOULD BE IN THE MIND. THIS NOT ONLY MAKES THE LEARNING PROCESS MORE INTERESTING, AND THEREFORE EASIER, BUT IT ACCUSTOMS THE LEARNER TO THINK IN GERMAN. Thus, when **Das Meer** is being memorized, think of the sea : and imagine that you are bathing in it on a pleasant summer's day. So on through the lists. When all the lists—nouns, verbs, adjectives, and invariable words—have been committed

to memory, the alphabetical list at the end of the book will be useful for revision.

☛ **Know all the words BOTH WAYS: *Die Zukunft*, the future; the future, *Die Zukunft*. Know them by SIGHT and by SOUND; and to pronounce without hesitation.**

§1. LIST OF NOUNS WHICH ARE ALIKE OR ALMOST ALIKE IN GERMAN AND ENGLISH

NOTE.—When learning the nouns read them always with the appropriate **DER, DIE, DAS.** Thus: Der Acker, Die Achse, Das Bett, etc.

(*a*) *MASCULINE NOUNS*

Acker, *acre, field.*
Apfel, *apple.*
Arm, *arm.*

Ball, *ball.*
Berg, *berg, hill, mount.*
Bruder, *brother.*
Bund, *bundle, league.*
Bürger, *burgher, citizen.*
Busch, *bush.*

Charakter, *character.*

Dieb, *thief.*
Doktor, *doctor.*
Donner, *thunder.*
Dorn, *thorn.*
Durst, *thirst.*

Engel, *angel.*

Finger, *finger.*
Fisch, *fish.*

Freund, *friend.*
Fuß, *foot.*

Garten, *garden.*
Gast, *guest.*
Gott, *God.*
Grad, *grade, degree.*
Grund, *ground, cause.*

Hammer, *hammer.*
Hügel, *hill.*
Humor, *humour.*
Hund, *hound, dog.*
Hunger, *hunger.*
Hut, *hat.*

Kaffee, *coffee.*
Kanal, *canal.*
König, *king.*
Kuß, *kiss.*

Mann, *man.*
Mantel, *mantle, cloak.*

Markt, *market.*
Marsch, *march.*
Meister, *master.*
Monat, *month.*
Mond, *moon.*
Mord, *murder.*
Morgen, *morning.*
Muskel, *muscle.*

Nachbar, *neighbour.*
Nagel, *nail.*
Name, *name.*

Ofen, *oven, stove.*
Onkel, *uncle.*

Park, *park.*
Plan, *plan.*
Platz, *place.*
Preis, *price.*
Punkt, *point.*

Raum, *room, space.*
Regen, *rain.*
Rest, *rest, remainder.*
Ring, *ring.*

Sand, *sand.*
Schatten, *shade, shadow.*
Schnee, *snow.*
Schuh, *shoe.*
Sohn, *son.*
Soldat, *soldier.*
Sommer, *summer.*
Staat, *state.*
Stab, *staff.*
Stahl, *steel.*
Stein, *stone.*
Stern, *star.*
Stock, *stick.*
Stoff, *stuff, material.*
Strom, *stream, current.*
Stuhl, *stool, chair.*
Sturm, *storm.*

Tabak, *tobacco.*
Tag, *day.*
Tee, *tea.*
Traum, *dream.*
Tropfen, *drop.*

Vater, *father.*

Wagen, *wagon, car.*
Weg, *way.*
Wein, *wine.*
Wert, *worth, value.*
Wille, *will.*
Wind, *wind.*
Winter, *winter.*

Zucker, *sugar.*
Zweig, *twig, branch.*

(*b*) *FEMININE NOUNS*

Achse, *axle.*
Adresse, *address.*
Asche, *ash.*
Bank, *bank, bench.*
Bibel, *bible.*
Brücke, *bridge.*

Brust, *breast, chest.*
Butter, *butter.*

Cousine, *female cousin.*

Dame, *dame, lady.*

Erde, *earth.*

Familie, *family.*
Faust, *fist.*
Feder, *feather, pen, spring.*
Figur, *figure, shape.*
Flamme, *flame.*
Flasche, *flask, bottle.*
Flotte, *fleet.*
Form, *form, shape.*
Frucht, *fruit.*

Gruppe, *group.*

Halle, *hall.*
Hand, *hand.*
Hilfe, *help.*
Hölle, *hell.*
Hütte, *hut.*

Kammer, *chamber.*
Karte, *card, map.*
Kasse, *cash, till.*
Katze, *cat.*
Kirche, *church (kirk).*
Klasse, *class, (school) form.*
Kohle, *coal.*
Krone, *crown.*
Küste, *coast.*

Lampe, *lamp.*
Linie, *line.*
Lippe, *lip.*

Mahlzeit, Mahl } *meal, repast.*
Maschine, *machine.*
Masse, *mass.*
Milch, *milk.*
Minute, *minute.*
Mitte, *middle.*
Mühle, *mill.*
Münze, *mint, coin.*
Musik, *music.*
Mutter, *mother.*

Nadel, *needle.*
Nase, *nose.*
Nation, *nation.*
Natur, *nature.*
Not, *need, want.*
Note, *note.*
Nummer, *number.*

Ordnung, *order.*

Partei, *party.*
Pause, *pause, interval.*
Periode, *period.*
Person, *person.*
Pfeife, *pipe, whistle.*
Pflanze, *plant.*
Post, *post.*
Presse, *press.*

Religion, *religion.*

Schule, *school.*
Schulter, *shoulder.*
Schwester, *sister.*

See, *sea.* (Der See, *lake*).
Seele, *soul.*
Seite, *side, page.*
Sekunde, *second.*
Sonne, *sun.*
Straße, *street.*
Stufe, *step.*
Summe, *sum.*
Sünde, *sin.*

Tat, *deed, action.*
Tochter, *daughter.*
Tür, *door.*

Ware, *ware, goods.*
Weise, *wise, manner.*
Woche, *week.*
Wolle, *wool.*
Wunde, *wound.*

(c) NEUTER NOUNS

Bett, *bed.*
Bier, *beer.*
Blut, *blood.*
Boot, *boat.*
Brot, *bread.*
Buch, *book.*

Ding, *thing.*

Einkommen, *income.*
Eis, *ice.*
Ende, *end.*

Feld, *field.*
Fest, *feast, festival.*
Feuer, *fire.*
Fieber, *fever.*
Fleisch, *flesh, meat.*

Gas, *gas.*
Glas, *glass.*
Gold, *gold.*
Grab, *grave.*
Gras, *grass.*
Güter (Die) (plural), *goods.* (Gut means *property, farm*).

Haar, *hair.*
Haus, *house.*
Heim, *home.*
Herz, *heart.*

Insekt, *insect.*
Interesse, *interest.*

Jahr, *year.*

Korn, *corn, grain.*
Kreuz, *cross.*
Kupfer, *copper.*

Land, *land, country.*
Leder, *leather.*
Licht, *light.*

Mädchen, *maid, girl.*
Material, *material.*
Metall, *metal.*

Netz, *net.*

Ohr, *ear.*
Öl, *oil.*

Paar, *pair, couple.*
Papier, *paper.*
Publikum, *public.*

Recht, *right.*

Salz, *salt.*
Schiff, *ship.*
Schwert, *sword.*
Segel, *sail.*
Silber, *silver.*
System, *system.*

Tal, *dale, valley.*
Theater, *theatre.*

Wasser, *water.*
Weib, *wife, woman.*
Werk, *work, works.*
Wetter, *weather.*
Wort, *word.*

§2. LIST OF NOUNS WHICH DIFFER IN BOTH LANGUAGES

(*a*) *MASCULINE NOUNS*

Abend, *evening.*
Anfang, *beginning.*
Angriff, *attack.*
Anlaß, *cause.*
Anspruch, *claim.*
Anstand, *decency.*
Anzug, *dress, suit.*
Arzt, *physician, doctor.*
Ast, *branch.*
Auftrag, *order.*
Augenblick, *moment.*
Ausgang, *exit, way out.*

Bach, *stream, brook.*
Bahnhof, *railway station.*
Bauer, *peasant.*
Baum, *tree.*
Bedarf, *demand, need.*
Beruf, *profession, trade.*
Bleistift, *pencil.*
Blitz, *lightning.*
Boden, *ground, floor.*
Bote, *messenger.*
Brief, *letter.*
Brunnen, *well.*
Buchstabe, *letter* (*of word*).

Dampf, *steam.*
Dichter, *poet.*
Diener, *manservant.*
Draht, *wire.*

Eid, *oath.*
Eifer, *zeal.*
Eingang, *way in, entrance.*
Eltern (plural), *parents.*
Erbe, *heir.*
Erfolg, *success.*
Esel, *donkey, ass.*

Faden, *thread.*
Fehler, *fault, mistake.*

Feind, *enemy.*
Fluch, *curse.*
Fluß, *river.*
Friede, *peace.*
Frühling, *springtime.*
Funke, *spark.*

Gedanke, *thought.*
Gegensatz, *contrast.*
Gegenstand, *object (concrete), substance.*
Gegenstand, *subject (abstract), idea.*
Geist, *spirit, ghost.*
Geschwister (plural), *brother and sister.*

Hafen, *harbour, port.*
Hals, *neck.*
Handel, *trade.*
Haufen, *heap.*
Herbst, *autumn.*
Herr, *master, lord, Lord. gentleman. (address), Mr., Sir.*
Himmel, *heaven, sky.*
Hof, *court, yard, farm.*

Inhalt, *contents.*

Kampf, *fight.*
Kaufmann, *shopkeeper, merchant.*
Knabe, *boy.*
Knochen, *bone.*
Knopf, *button.*
Kopf, *head.*
Körper, *body.*
Kreis, *circle.*
Krieg, *war.*
Kunde, *customer.*[1]

Laden, *shop.*
Lärm, *noise.*
Leute (Die) (plural only), *people.*
Löffel, *spoon.*

Magen, *stomach.*
Mangel, *lack.*
Mensch, *man (general).*
Mittag, *noon.*
Mund, *mouth.*
Mut, *courage.*

Nebel, *fog.*
Neid, *envy.*

Ort, *place.*

Rand, *edge, rim.*
Rat, *advice, counsel, counsellor.*
Rauch, *smoke.*
Riese, *giant.*
Rücken, *back.*
Ruf, *call, repute.*
Ruhm, *glory, fame.*

Same(n), *seed.*
Satz, *sentence.*
Schaden, *damage.*
Scherz, *joke.*
Schlüssel, *key.*
Schmerz, *pain.*
Schmutz, *dirt.*
Schneider, *tailor.*

[1] Die Kunde, means *news.*

Schwager, *brother-in-law.*
See, *lake.*
Sieg, *victory.*
Sinn, *sense, mind.*
Spiegel, *mirror.*
Staub, *dust.*
Strich, *stroke, line.*

Tausch, *exchange, barter.*
Teil, *share, part.*
Tisch, *table.*
Tod, *death.*
Ton, *sound, clay.*
Topf, *pot.*
Trotz, *spite, defiance.*
Turm, *tower, steeple.*

Umstand, *circumstance.*
Unfall, *accident.*

Verdacht, *suspicion.*
Verein, *association.*
Verlust, *loss.*
Vertrag, *treaty, contract.*
Vetter, *cousin (male).*
Vogel, *bird.*
Vorrat, *stock, supply.*
Vorteil, *advantage.*

Wald, *forest.*
Wirt, *host, landlord.*

Zahn, *tooth.*
Zeuge, *witness.*
Zins, *interest.*
Zoll, *toll, customs, duty, inch.*
Zufall, *chance.*
Zug, *train, draught.*
Zustand, *condition.*
Zweck, *purpose.*
Zweifel, *doubt.*

(*b*) *FEMININE NOUNS*

Absicht, *intention.*
Angst, *fear.*
Ansicht, *view.*
Arbeit, *work.*
Art, *kind, sort.*
Aufgabe, *task.*
Auskunft, *information.*
Ausnahme, *exception.*
Auswahl, *choice.*

Bahn, *course, railway.*
Baumwolle, *cotton.*
Bedingung, *condition.*
Blume, *flower.*
Ecke, *corner.*
Ehe, *marriage.*
Ehre, *honour.*
Eiche, *oak.*
Eifersucht, *jealousy.*
Eisenbahn, *railway.*
Ernte, *harvest, crop.*

Fabrik, *factory.*
Fahne, *flag.*
Farbe, *colour, paint.*
Flucht, *flight, escape.*
Frage, *question.*
Frau, *woman, wife, Mrs.*

Freiheit, *freedom, liberty.*
Freude, *joy, pleasure.*

Gabel, *fork.*
Geburt, *birth.*
Geduld, *patience.*
Gefahr, *danger.*
Gegenwart, *presence.*
Gelegenheit, *occasion.*
Geschichte, *story, history.*
Gesellschaft, *society, company.*
Gestalt, *shape.*
Gewalt, *force.*
Gewohnheit, *habit.*
Grenze, *limit, frontier.*
Gunst, *favour.*

Heimat, *home.*
Hose, *trousers.*

Insel, *island.*

Jacke, *jacket.*
Jugend, *youth.*

Kartoffel, *potato.*
Kette, *chain.*
Kraft, *strength, power.*
Küche, *kitchen.*
Kugel, *ball, bullet, globe.*
Kunst, *art.*

Last, *load, burden.*
Lücke, *gap.*
Lüge, *lie.*
Luft, *air.*

Macht, *might, power.*
Mauer, *wall.*
Menge, *quantity.*
Miete, *rent.*
Mühe, *trouble, pains.*

Nachricht, *news.*
Nacht, *night.*
Neugier, *curiosity.*
Niederlage, *defeat.*

Pflicht, *duty.*
Predigt, *sermon.*
Probe, *trial, sample.*

Quelle, *source, spring.*

Rechnung, *bill, invoice.*
Regel, *rule.*
Regierung, *government.*
Reihe, *row, line.*
Richtung, *direction.*
Rücksicht, *regard.*
Ruhe, *quiet, rest.*

Schlacht, *battle.*
Schranke, *barrier.*
Schraube, *screw.*
Schuld, *guilt, blame, debt.*
Seife, *soap.*
Sitte, *custom, morals.*
Sorge, *sorrow, care.*
Spannung, *tension.*
Speise, *food.*
Spitze, *point, tip.*
Stadt, *town, city.*
Steuer, *tax.*
Stimme, *voice, vote.*

Stirn, *forehead.*
Strafe, *penalty, punishment.*
Stunde, *hour.*

Tasche, *pocket, bag.*
Tatsache, *fact.*
Träne, *tear.*
Treppe, *stairs.*
Tugend, *virtue.*

Uhr, *clock, watch.*
Ursache, *cause.*

Vereinigung, *association.*
Vernunft, *commonsense, reason.*
Vorsicht, *caution.*

Waffe, *weapon.*
Wahrheit, *truth.*
Wand, *wall.*
Welle, *wave.*
Welt, *world.*
Wirtschaft, [1] *economy (political).*
Wolke, *cloud.*
Würde, *dignity.*
Wut, *rage.*

Zahl, *number.*
Zeile, *line.*
Zeit, *time.*
Zeitung, *newspaper.*
Zukunft, *future.*
Zunge, *tongue.*

(c) *NEUTER NOUNS*

Alter, *age.*
Amt, *office.*
Auge, *eye.*

Bein, *leg, bone.*
Beispiel, *example.*
Bild, *picture.*
Blatt, *leaf, page.*

Dach, *roof.*
Dorf, *village.*

Ei, *egg.*
Eisen, *iron.*
Erbe, *inheritance.*
Ereignis, *event.*

Fach, *compartment, profession.*
Fenster, *window.*
Flugzeug, *airplane.*
Fräulein, *Miss.*
Frühstück, *breakfast.*

Gebäude, *building.*
Gebiet, *district.*
Gebirge, *mountain range.*
Gefühl, *feeling.*
Geld, *money.*
Geräusch, *noise.*
Gericht, *court (of law), dish.*
Gerücht, *rumour.*
Geschäft, *business.*
Geschenk, *present, gift.*

[1] Wirtschaft also means *Housekeeping* and *Public-house*!

Geschlecht, *sex.*
Gesetz, *law.*
Gesicht, *face.*
Getreide, *corn.*
Gewehr, *rifle.*
Gewicht, *weight.*
Gewissen, *conscience.*
Gift, *poison.*
Glied, *limb, member.*
Glück, *fortune, good luck.*

Haupt, *head.*
Heer, *army.*
Hemd, *shirt.*
Holz, *wood.*

Kind, *child.*
Kleid, *dress, gown.*

Leid, *grief.*
Lied, *song.*
Loch, *hole.*

Mass, *measure.*
Meer, *sea.*
Mehl, *flour.*
Messer, *knife.*
Mitleid, *pity.*
Mittel, *medium, means, remedy.*
Muster, *model, pattern.*

Pferd, *horse.*

Rad, *wheel.*
Reich, *empire, kingdom.*

Schicksal, *fate.*
Schild, *signboard.*
Schloß, *castle, lock.*
Steuer, *steering wheel.*
Stück, *piece, bit.*

Tier, *animal.*
Tor, *gate.*
Tuch, *cloth.*

Ufer, *bank, shore.*
Urteil, *judgment.*

Werkzeug, *tool.*
Wunder, *wonder, miracle.*

Zeichen, *sign, token.*
Ziel, *aim, target.*
Zimmer, *room.*

§3. DAYS OF THE WEEK, MONTHS, SEASONS

¶ *DAYS OF THE WEEK.*

Sonntag, Sunday.
Montag, Monday.
Dienstag, Tuesday.
Mittwoch, Wednesday.
Donnerstag, Thursday.
Freitag, Friday.
Samstag [1] / **Sonnabend** [2] } Saturday.

[1] In South Germany, Austria, and Rhineland.
[2] Elsewhere in Germany.

¶ *MONTHS OF THE YEAR.*

Januar (**Jänner** in Austria), **Februar, März, April, Mai, Juni, Juli, August, September, Oktober, November, Dezember.**

¶ *SEASONS.*

Der Frühling, Spring. **Der Herbst,** Autumn.
Der Sommer, Summer. **Der Winter,** Winter.

§4. PROPER NOUNS

England, Engländer, England, Englishman ; **Grossbritannien,** Great Britain ; **Frankreich, Franzose,** France, Frenchman ; **Deutschland, Deutscher,** Germany, German ; **Österreich, Österreicher,** Austria, Austrian ; **Polen, Pole,** Poland, Pole ; **Italien, Italiener,** Italy, Italian ; **Die Schweiz, ein Schweizer,** Switzerland, a Swiss ; **Die Vereinigten Staaten, Amerika, ein Amerikaner,** The United States, America, an American ; **Russland, ein Russe,** Russia, a Russian ; **Spanien, Spanier,** Spain, Spaniard ; **Ungarn, Ungar,** Hungary, Hungarian ; **Die Tschechoslowakei,** Czechoslovakia ; **Tschechoslowake,** Czechoslovakian ; **Nordsee, Ärmelkanal,** North Sea, English Channel ; **Köln,** Cologne ; **München,** Munich ; **Wien,** Vienna ; **Genf,** Geneva.

ESSENTIAL VERBS

Many German verbs resemble their English equivalents but for different sound or spelling of the ' root ' vowel. The similarity becomes obvious when they are read aloud. These similar verbs should be learnt first, and each verb conjugated in accordance with its model—the ' weak ' verbs follow **LOBEN** (see p. 39) ; and for the group of the ' strong,' see pp. 46–9.

§1. LIST OF VERBS SIMILAR IN GERMAN AND ENGLISH

(*a*) *WEAK VERBS*

backen, *to bake.*
baden, *to bathe.*
borgen, *to borrow.*
bringen, *to bring.*

danken, *to thank.*
denken, *to think.*
enden, *to end.*
erreichen, *to reach, attain.*

folgen, *to follow.*
fühlen, *to feel.*
füllen, *to fill.*
fürchten, *to fear.*

haben, *to have.*
hindern, *to hinder, prevent.*
hoffen, *to hope.*
hören, *to hear.*

irren, *to err.*

kochen, *to cook, boil.*
können, *to be able, can.*

lachen, *to laugh.*
leben, *to live.*
leiten, *to lead.*
lernen, *to learn.*
lieben, *to love.*
lösen, *to loosen, solve.*

machen, *to make.*
meinen, *to mean.*
merken, *to mark, note.*
mögen, *may.*
müssen, *must.*

öffnen, *to open.*

rechnen, *to reckon, count.*
reichen, *to reach, to be sufficient.*
*rennen, *to run.*

sagen, *to say.*
senden, *to send.*
setzen, *to set, put*; (sich setzen, *to sit down*).
sollen, *shall, ought* (*to be said to*).
stecken, *to stick.*
streben, *to strive.*
strecken, *to stretch.*
suchen, *to seek, search.*

tanzen, *to dance.*

wundern (sich), *to wonder.*

* Conjugate with **SEIN.**

(*b*) *STRONG CONJUGATION*

beginnen, *to begin.*
beißen, *to bite.*
bieten, *to bid, offer.*
binden, *to bind.*
brechen, *to break.*

essen, *to eat.*

*fallen, *to fall.*
finden, *to find.*
*fliegen, *to fly.*
*fliehen, *to fly, escape.*

geben, *to give.*

halten, *to hold.*
hängen, *to hang.*
helfen, *to help.*

*kommen, *to come.*

laden, *to load.*
lassen, *to let, leave.*
liegen, *to lie* (*situation*).
lügen, *to lie* (*untruth*).

messen, *to measure*

scheinen, *to shine, to seem.*
schießen, *to shoot.*
schlafen, *to sleep.*
schwimmen, *to swim.*
sehen, *to see, look.*
singen, *to sing.*
*sinken, *to sink.*
sitzen, *to sit.*
*springen, *to spring, jump.*
stehen, *to stand.*
stehlen, *to steal.*
streichen, *stroke, paint.*

*treten, *to tread, step.*
trinken, *to drink.*
tun, *to do.*

verbieten, *to forbid.*
vergessen, *to forget.*

waschen, *to wash.*
wiegen, *to weigh* (also, *to rock* [*a baby*]).

§2 VERBS WHICH ARE DISSIMILAR IN BOTH LANGUAGES

(*a*) *" WEAK " CONJUGATION*

ablehnen, *to refuse.*
ändern, *to alter.*
anklagen, *to accuse.*

antworten, *to answer.*
anziehen, *to attract, dress.*

* Conjugate with **SEIN.**

arbeiten, *to work.*
atmen, *to breathe.*
aufregen, *to excite.*
ausführen, *to carry out.*

bauen, *to build.*
bedauern, *to regret, pity.*
bedeuten, *to mean.*
befreien, *to free.*
befriedigen, *to satisfy.*
begleiten, *to accompany.*
behandeln, *to treat.*
behaupten, *to affirm, maintain.*
bemerken, *to observe.*
bemühen, *to trouble.*
benutzen, *to use.*
berichten, *to report.*
bestellen, *to order (goods)*
bestimmen, *to determine.*
besuchen, *to visit.*
beten, *to pray.*
betrachten, *to view.*
bewegen, *to move.*
bewundern, *to admire.*
blicken, *to look.*
blühen, *to bloom.*
brauchen, *to need*; gebrauchen, *to use.*
brennen, *to burn.*

dauern, *to last.*
decken, *to cover.*
dehnen, *to stretch.*
dienen, *to serve.*
drehen, *to turn.*
drohen, *to threaten.*
drucken, *to print.*
drücken, *to press.*
dulden, *to tolerate.*
dürfen, *may, must (not).*

*eilen, *to haste, hurry.*
einführen, *to import, introduce.*
entwickeln, *to develop.*
erben, *to inherit.*
ereignen (sich), *to happen.*
erfüllen, *to fulfil.*
erinnern, *remind.*
erinnern (sich), *remember*
erkennen, *to recognize.*
erklären, *explain.*
erlangen, *to get, obtain.*
erlauben, *to permit.*
erschrecken, *to frighten (some one).*
erzählen, *to tell.*

fassen, *to seize, contain.*[1]
fehlen, *to be missing.*
fordern, *to demand.*
fragen, *to ask (a question).*
führen, *to lead.*

gehören, *to belong.*
genügen, *to be sufficient.*
glauben, *to believe.*
grüßen, *to greet.*

handeln, *to act, trade.*
herrschen, *to rule.*

* Conjugate with **SEIN.**
[1] Sich fassen, *to recover one's composure.*

holen, *to fetch, get.*

kämpfen, *to fight.*
kaufen, *to buy.*
kennen, *to know.*
klagen, *to complain, lament.*
kleiden, *to dress.*
kosten, *to cost.*

legen (*something*), *to put.*
sich legen, *lie down.*
lehren, *to teach.*
leisten, *to do, afford, achieve.*
loben, *to praise.*

melden, *to announce.*

nähren, *to nourish.*
nennen, *to call, name.*
nützen, *to be of use.*

ordnen, *to arrange.*

reden, *to speak.*
*reisen, *to travel.*
retten, *to save, rescue.*
richten, *to direct, to judge.*
ruhen, *to rest.*

sammeln, *to collect.*
schaden, *to harm.*
schaffen, *to do, make*; schaffen, *to create*, is a strong verb.
schicken, *to send.*
schmecken, *to taste.*
sorgen, *to care, trouble.*
spannen, *to stretch, strain.*
sparen, *to economize, save.*
spielen, *to play.*
stammen, *to derive.*
stellen, *to put, place, set.*
stören, *to disturb.*
stützen, *to support.*

teilen, *to divide, share.*
töten, *to kill.*
trennen, *to separate.*
trocknen, *to dry.*
trösten, *to comfort.*

üben, *to practice.*
überzeugen, *to convince.*
untersuchen, *to examine, inquire.*
urteilen, *to judge.*

verdienen, *to deserve, earn.*
verkaufen, *to sell.*
verlangen, *to demand.*
verlassen, *to leave.*
verletzen, *to injure, hurt.*
versichern, *to assure, insure.*
verstecken, *to hide.*
versuchen, *to attempt, try.*

* Conjugate with **SEIN.**

verteidigen, *to defend.*
verwenden, *to apply.*
verzichten, *to renounce.*

wachen, *to be awake, to watch.*
wagen, *to risk, dare.*
wählen, *to chose, elect.*
warten, *to wait.*
wechseln, *to change.*
wenden, *to turn.*
wissen, *to know.*
wohnen, *to dwell, live.*
wollen, *to want, wish.*
wünschen, *to wish, desire.*

zahlen, *to pay.*
zählen, *to count.*
zeigen, *to show.*
*zurückkehren, *to return.*

(*b*) *STRONG CONJUGATION*

abhängen, *to depend.*
anfangen, *to begin.*
angreifen, *to attack.*
anhalten, *to stop.*
*auffallen, *to strike, to be conspicuous.*

befehlen, *to order, command.*
begreifen, *to understand.*
behalten, *to keep, retain, remember.*
bekommen, *to get, receive.*
beschließen, *to decide.*
besitzen, *to possess.*
bestehen, *to exist.*
betragen, *to amount.*
beweisen, *to prove.*
biegen, *to bend.*
bitten, *to request, ask.*
*bleiben, *to remain.*

einladen, *to invite.*
einsehen, *realize.*
entscheiden (sich), *to decide.*
entschließen (sich), *to decide.*
*entstehen, *to arise.*
erfahren, *to learn.*
erfinden, *to invent.*
erhalten, *to receive.*
*erscheinen, *to appear.*
*erschrecken, *to take fright.*
erwerben, *to gain, acquire.*
erziehen, *to educate.*

*fahren, *to go, drive.*
fangen, *to catch.*
*fließen, *to flow.*

gefallen, *to please.*
*gehen, *to go, walk.*
*gelingen, *to succeed.*
genießen, *to enjoy.*
*geschehen, *to happen.*

* Conjugate with **SEIN.**

gewinnen, *to win, gain.*
gießen, *to pour.*
gleichen, *to equal.*
graben, *to dig.*
greifen, *to grip, seize.*

heben, *to lift.*
heißen, *to mean, be called, to command.*

klingen, *to sound.*

*laufen, *to run.*
leiden, *to suffer.*
leihen, *to lend.*
lesen, *to read.*

nehmen, *to take.*[1]

raten, *to advise, guess.*
reißen, *to tear.*
riechen, *to smell.*
rufen, *to call.*

schieben, *to push.*
schlagen, *to beat, strike.*
schließen, *to close, lock.*
schneiden, *to cut.*
schreiben, *to write.*
schreien, *to cry, shout.*
schweigen, *to be silent.*
*sein, *to be.*
sprechen, *to speak.*
*steigen, *to mount.*
*sterben, *to die.*
stoßen, *to push, kick.*
streiten, *to fight, quarrel.*

tragen, *to carry, bear, wear.*
treffen, *to meet, hit.*
treiben, *to drive, drift.*

verbinden, *to bandage, join, combine.*
vergleichen, *to compare.*
verlieren, *to lose.*
*verschwinden, *to disappear.*
versprechen, *to promise.*
verstehen, *to understand.*
verzeihen, *to forgive, pardon.*
vorschlagen, *to propose, suggest.*
vorziehen, *to prefer.*

*wachsen, *to grow.*
*werden, *to become.*
werfen, *to throw.*

ziehen, *to pull.*
zwingen, *to force.*

* Conjugate with **SEIN.**

[1] Zu sich nehmen, *to partake of food, drink.*

ESSENTIAL ADJECTIVES

§1. LIST OF ADJECTIVES SIMILAR IN GERMAN AND ENGLISH

all, *all, every, any.*
alt, *old.*
aufrecht, *upright.*
äußere, *outer.*

besser, *better.*
best, *best.*
bitter, *bitter.*
blau, *blue.*
blind, *blind.*
braun, *brown.*
breit, *broad.*

dick, *thick, big.*
dünn, *thin.*

eben, *even.*
ernst, *earnest, serious.*

falsch, *false, wrong.*
fein, *fine.*
fett, *fat.*
flach, *flat.*
frei, *free.*
frisch, *fresh.*

grau, *grey.*
grün, *green.*
gut, *good.*

hart, *hard.*
heiß, *hot.*
hoch, *high.*

Innere, *inner.*

jung, *young.*

kalt, *cold.*
klar, *clear.*

lang, *long.*
laut, *loud, noisy.*
leicht, *light, easy.*
letzte, *last.*

mächtig, *mighty.*
meiste, *most.*
mild, *mild.*

natürlich, *natural.*
neu, *new, recent.*

offen, *open.*

recht, *right.*
reich, *rich.*
reif, *ripe.*
richtig, *right, correct.*
rot, *red.*
rund, *round.*

sauer, *sour.*
scharf, *sharp.*
still, *still, quiet.*

teuer, *dear, expensive.*
tief, *deep.*
tot, *dead.*
treu, *true, faithful.*
voll, *full.*
warm, *warm.*
weiß, *white.*
weit, *wide, far, distant.*

§2. LIST OF ADJECTIVES DISSIMILAR IN BOTH LANGUAGES

ähnlich, *similar.*
allgemein, *general.*
allmählich, *gradual.*
andere, *other, different.*
angenehm, *agreeable.*
anständig, *decent, respectable, considerable.*
anwesend, *present.*
arm, *poor.*

bedeutend, *considerable.*
bekannt, *known.*
bequem, *convenient, comfortable.*
bereit, *ready.*
berühmt, *famous.*
bescheiden, *modest.*
besonder(s), *particular.*
bestimmt, *certain.*
billig, *cheap.*
blaß, *pale.*
bloß, *bare, mere.*
böse, *bad, evil, angry.*
bunt, *multi-coloured.*

deutlich, *clear.*
dicht, *dense, close.*
dumm, *stupid.*
dunkel, *dark.*

echt, *genuine.*
eckig, *angular.*
ehrlich, *honest.*
eigen, *own, proper.*
eilig, *hasty, urgent.*
einfach, *simple, single.*
einig, *united.*
einsam, *lonely.*
endgültig, *final.*
erheblich, *considerable.*
ewig, *eternal.*

fähig, *able.*
faul, *lazy, rotten.*
fern, *far.*
fertig, *ready.*
fest, *firm.*
feucht, *damp.*
fleißig, *industrious.*
fremd, *strange.*
froh, *glad.*
fromm, *pious.*
früh, *early.*

ganz, *all, whole.*
geboren, *born.*
geheim, *secret.*
geistig, *mental, intellectual.*
geistlich, *religious, clerical.*
gelb, *yellow.*
genau, *exact.*
gerade, *straight.*
gerecht, *just.*
gering, *little, small.*
gesund, *healthy.*
gewaltig, *powerful, mighty.*
gewiß, *certain, sure.*
gewöhnlich, *usual, common.*
glatt, *smooth.*
gleich, *like, same.*
glücklich, *fortunate, happy.*
grausam, *cruel.*
groß, *great, large, tall.*
gründlich, *thorough.*
günstig, *favourable.*

häßlich, *ugly.*
häufig, *frequent.*
heimlich, *secret.*
hell, *bright.*
hintere, *back.*
höflich, *courteous, polite.*
hübsch, *pretty.*

klein, *little, small.*
klug, *clever, sensible.*
kräftig, *strong.*
krank, *ill, sick.*
künftig, *future.*
kurz, *short, brief.*

langsam, *slow.*
leer, *empty.*
leise, *low, soft.*
lieb, *dear.*
linke, *left.*
lustig, *gay, cheerful.*

mäßig, *moderate.*
merkwürdig, *remarkable.*
möglich, *possible.*
müde, *tired.*
mutig, *courageous.*

nahe, *near.*
naß, *wet.*
nett, *nice.*
niedrig, *low.*
nötig, *necessary.*

obere, *upper.*
öffentlich, *public.*

rein, *pure, clean.*
ruhig, *quiet.*

sanft, *gentle.*
satt, *satisfied.*
sauber, *clean.*
schlecht, *bad.*
schlimm, *bad, evil.*
schmal, *narrow.*
schnell, *quick, fast.*
schön, *beautiful, fair.*
schwach, *weak.*
schwarz, *black.*
schwer, *heavy, difficult.*
schwierig, *difficult, hard.*
selten, *rare.*

sicher, *sure, safe.*
spät, *late.*
stark, *strong.*
stolz, *proud.*
streng, *stern.*
stumm, *dumb.*
süß, *sweet.*

traurig, *sad.*
trocken, *dry.*
tüchtig, *able, efficient.*

üblich, *usual.*
ungefähr, *approximate.*
untere, *lower.*

verkehrt, *wrong.*
vernünftig, *reasonable.*
verschieden, *different, various.*
viel, *much, many.*
vollkommen, *perfect.*
vordere, *front.*
vortrefflich, *excellent.*

wahr, *true.*
wahrscheinlich, *probable.*
weich, *soft.*
wenig, *little.*
wichtig, *important.*
wirklich, *real.*

zufrieden, *content, satisfied.*

¶ *ADJECTIVES OF NATIONALITY.*

englisch, English ; **französisch,** French ; **deutsch,** German ; **österreichisch,** Austrian ; **polnisch,** Polish ; **italienisch,** Italian ; **russisch,** Russian ; **spanisch,** Spanish ; **amerikanisch,** American.

N.B.—Always written with small letters in German.

INVARIABLE WORDS

§1. ADVERBS, CONJUNCTIONS, INTERROGATIVES

ab, *off.*
aber, *but.*
allerdings, *of course.*
als, *as, when, than.*
also, *therefore.*
auch, *also, too.*
aufwärts *upward* (*-s*).
außen, *outside.*

bald, *soon.*
beinahe, *nearly.*
bevor, *before.*
bisher, *till now.*

da ! *there !*
da, *as.*
daher, *therefore*

damals, *then, at that time.*
damit, *with that, in order that.*
dann, *then.*
darum, *therefore.*
daß, *that.*
denn, *for.*
deshalb, *therefore.*
doch, *however, but.*
dort, *there.*

ehe, *before.*
einander, *each other.*
einst, *once.*
erst, *first, only.*
etwa, *about, perchance.*
etwas, *some : -thing, -what.*

falls, *in case.*
fast, *almost.*
ferner, *further.*
fort, *away.*

genug, *enough.*
gestern, *yesterday.*

her, *hither, here.*
heute, *to-day.*
hier, *here.*
hin, *there, thither.*

immer, *always, ever.*
immerhin, *still, yet.*
indem, *while.*
innen, *within.*
inzwischen, *meanwhile*
irgendwo, *somewhere.*

jedenfalls, *in any case.*
jedoch, *however, yet.*
jemals, *ever, at any time.*
jetzt, *now.*

kaum, *hardly.*
kürzlich, *recently.*

längst, *long since.*
links, *on (to) the left.*

morgen, *to-morrow.*

nicht, *not.*
nie (niemals), *never.*
nirgends, nirgendwo, *nowhere.*
noch, *still, yet.*
nun, *now.*
nur, *only.*

ob, *whether, if.*
oben, *above.*
obwohl / obgleich } *although.*
oder, *or.*
oft, *often.*

rechts, *on (to) the right.*
rückwärts, *backwards.*

schon, *already.*
selbst, *even.*
so, *so, as.*
sofort, *at once.*
sogar, *even.*
sonst, *else, otherwise.*
stets, *always.*

überhaupt, *generally, at all, especially.*
übrigens, *by the way.*
umsonst, *in vain.*
und, *and.*

vergebens, *in vain.*
vielleicht, *perhaps.*
voran, *in front.*
voraus, *ahead, beforehand.*
vorher, *previously.*
vorn, *in front.*
vorüber, *along, past.*
vorwärts, *forward.*

während, *whilst.*
wann ? *when ?*
warum ? *why ?*
was ? *what ?*
weil, *because, since.*
welcher ? *which ?*
wenn, *when, if.*
wer ? *who ?*
wie, *how, as, like.*
wieder, *again.*
wo ? *where ?*

zurück, *back.*

§2. PREPOSITIONS [1]

an, *on, at, by, to.*
anstatt, *instead of.*
auf, *on, in, at, by, to, of, up.*
aus, *out, from, of, by, for, on.*
außer, *except, besides.*
außerhalb, *outside.*

bei, *by, at, with, about. near, in, on.*
bis, *up to, until, to.*

durch, *through, by.*

für, *for.*

gegen, *against, about.*

hinter, *behind.*

in, *in.*

längs, *along.*[2]

mit, *with.*

nach, *after, past, behind.*
neben, *beside.*

ohne, *without.*

seit, *since.*
statt, *instead of.*

trotz, *in spite of.*

[1] The list of prepositions is given here merely for convenience of learning, repetition, etc. They have all been covered, and the cases they govern stated on pp. 51–2.

[2] **längs** indicates lack of movement as : *Die menge stand längs der Strasse*, The crowd stood along the street. *Entlang* is used for movement (Acc.).

über, *over, above, on.*
um, *about, by, in order to.*
unter, *under, below, among.*
von, *from, of, by.*
vor, *before, in front of.*
während, *during.*
wegen, *because of, for.*
wider, *against, contrary to.*
zu, *to, at, in, on, too.*
zwischen, *between, among.*

§3. INTERJECTIONS, GREETINGS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Ach ! Ah ! Oh !
Leider ! Unhappily !
Pfui ! Fie ! Rot !
Hoch ! Hurrah !
Achtung ! / **Passen Sie auf !** Look out!
So ! Indeed ! Really !
Bitte. Please. Yes please.
Danke. Thanks. No thank you.
Guten Morgen, Good morning.
Guten Tag, Good day, good afternoon.
Guten Abend, Good evening, good night.
Gute Nacht, good night (before going to bed).
Entschuldigen Sie, Excuse me.
Verzeihen Sie, Pardon me.
Wie geht es Ihnen, or **Wie gehts?** How are you?
Gnädige Frau, Madame.
Gnädiges Fräulein, Miss.
Herr, Mr. (used with a name).
Frau, Mrs. (used with a name).
Auf Wiedersehen, Good bye.
Haben Sie die Güte ... Be so kind as ...
Ach so, I see.
Ja, Yes.
Nein, No.
Doch, Yes (after a negative, or for emphasis).
Ach wo ! Impossible !
Da haben wir's ! That's done it !
Gut ! Sehr gut ! Good ! Well done !
Ausgezeichnet ! Excellent !
Na also ! There you are !
Nanu ? What on earth ... ?
Natürlich ! Of course !
Stimmt ! O.K. !
Umso besser ! So much the better !

Wirklich ? Really ?
Auf und ab, up and down.
Dann und wann, now and then.
Hin und her, to and fro.
Weit und breit, far and wide.
Noch einmal, once again.
Noch nicht, not yet.
Noch etwas ? Anything else ?
Noch ein ... Another ...
Von oben bis unten, from top to bottom.
So, Really ?
Ein paar, a few (*more* than two !)
Zehn bis fünfzehn, from 10 to 15 (or between 10 and 15).
Von Zehn bis Elf (Uhr), from 10 to 11 o'clock.
Vor allen Dingen, first of all.
Darf ich Ihnen Herrn X. vorstellen ? May I introduce Mr. X. ?
Allerdings ! of course, indeed !

EXTRACTS TO ILLUSTRATE THE USE AND SCOPE OF THE VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

§1. A TALE FROM THE FOLKLORE COLLECTION OF THE BROTHERS GRIMM

Der Wolf und der Mensch
The Wolf and the Man

Der Fuchs erzählte einmal dem Wolf von der
The fox once told the wolf about the

Stärke des Menschen, kein Tier könnte ihm
strength of man (how) no animal could

widerstehen, und sie müßten List gebrauchen,
stand up against him, and (that) they must use cunning

um sich vor ihm zu erhalten. Da antwortete,
to support themselves with him about. Then answered

der Wolf: "Wenn ich nur einmal einen
the wolf: "If I could only once get to see a

Menschen zu sehen bekäme, ich wollte doch auf
man, I would fly at him

ihn losgehen." "Dazu kann ich dir helfen,"
all the same." "In that I can help you,"

sprach der Fuchs, "komm nur morgen früh
said the fox, "just come to me to-morrow early,

zu mir, so will ich dir einen zeigen." Der
and I will show you one." The

Wolf stellte sich frühzeitig ein, und der Fuchs
wolf presented himself early, and the fox

brachte ihn hinaus auf den Weg, den der Jäger
brought him out on the road which the hunter

alle Tage ging. Zuerst kam ein alter abgedankter
daily walked. First came an old discharged

Soldat. "Ist das ein Mensch?" fragte der
soldier. "Is that a man?" asked the

Wolf. "Nein," antwortete der Fuchs, "das
wolf. "No," answered the fox, "that has

ist einer gewesen." Danach kam ein kleiner
been one." After that came a small

Knabe, der zur Schule wollte. "Ist das ein
boy on the way to school. "Is that a

Mensch?" "Nein, das will erst einer werden."
man?" "No, that will duly become one."

Endlich kam der Jäger, die Doppelflinte auf dem
At last came the hunter, with double-barrelled gun on his

Rücken und den Hirschfänger an der Seite.
back and hunting-knife at his side.

Sprach der Fuchs zum Wolf: "Siehst du,
Said the fox to the wolf: "See you,

dort kommt ein Mensch, auf den mußt du
there comes a man, at whom you must

losgehen, ich aber will mich fort in meine
fly, but I will make off to my

Höhle machen." Der Wolf ging nun auf den
lair." The wolf now went for the

Menschen los, der Jäger, als er ihn erblickte
man, (but) the hunter, when he saw him,

sprach: "Es ist schade, daß ich keine Kugel
said: "It is a pity that I have not loaded

geladen habe," legte an und schoß dem Wolf
with ball," took aim and fired the small-shot at the wolf's

das Schrot ins Gesicht. Der Wolf verzog das
face. The wolf twisted his

Gesicht gewaltig, doch ließ er sich nicht
face violently, though he did not let himself

schrecken und ging vorwärts; da gab ihm der
be frightened and went ahead: then the

Jäger die zweite Ladung. Der Wolf verbiss
hunter gave him the second charge. The wolf suppressed

den Schmerz und rückte dem Jäger zu Leibe;
the pain and closed up on the hunter;

da zog dieser seinen blanken Hirschfänger und
whereupon the latter drew his bright hunting-knife and

gab ihm links und rechts ein paar Hiebe, daß
gave him left and right a few cuts, so that,

er, über und über blutend, mit Geheul zu dem
bleeding all over, he ran howling back to

Fuchs zurücklief. " Nun, Bruder Wolf," sprach
the fox. " Now, brother wolf," said

der Fuchs, " wie bist du mit dem Menschen
the fox, " how did you deal with the man? "

fertig geworden? " " Ach," antwortete der
" Oh " answered the

Wolf, " so hab' ich mir die Stärke des Menschen
wolf, " I hadn't imagined the strength of man

nicht vorgestellt, erst nahm er einen Stock
to be such: first he took a stick

von der Schulter und blies hinein, da flog mir
from his shoulder and blew into it, whereupon

etwas ins Gesicht, das hat mich ganz entsetzlich
something flew into my face that tickled me horribly;

gekitzelt; danach pustete er noch einmal in
after which he blew once again into

den Stock, da zog mir's um die Nase, wie Blitz
the stick, and something flew round my nose like lightning

und Hagelwetter, und wie ich ganz nah war,
and hail, and as I was quite near,

da zog er eine blanke Rippe aus dem Leib,
he drew a bright rib from his body,

damit hat er so auf mich losgeschlagen, daß
with which he so attacked me that

ich beinah tot wäre liegen geblieben." " Siehst
I almost remained lying dead." " See

du," sprach der Fuchs, " was du für ein Prahlhans
you," said the fox, " what sort of a braggart you

bist, du wirfst das Beil so weit, daß du's
are, you fling the hatchet so far that you

nicht wieder holen kannst."
can't fetch it back."

§2. AN EXTRACT FROM *THE OBSERVER*

The Craft of the Nailsmith.

In spite of all mechanical inventions there still remains in the south of Germany a place for the nailsmith.

It is true that this industry is dying out, and only recently the news was received of the cessation after fifty years' practice of his handicraft of the last wholetime " nailer " in Bavaria.

There continues, however, to be a small demand, which has unexpectedly increased in recent years, for hand-worked nails for mountaineering boots, and in one or two Bavarian mountain hamlets, and also in parts of the Thuringian and Bohemian forests, this industry

Das Handwerk des Nagelschmiedes.

Trotz aller mechanischen Erfindungen bleibt im Süden Deutschlands noch Platz für den Nagelschmied.

Zwar stirbt das Gewerbe aus, und erst kürzlich erhielt man die Nachricht, dass der letzte vollberufliche ' Nagler ' in Bayern nach fünfzigjähriger Ausübung sein Handwerk aufgegeben hat.

Es gibt aber noch immer eine geringe Nachfrage nach handgearbeiteten Nägeln für Bergstiefel, die in den letzten Jahren unerwarteterweise zugenommen hat ; und in einigen bayrischen Bergdörfern, sowie in Teilen des Thürin-

NOTE.—The extract from Grimm, and the above (taken with permission from *The Observer* of 5th February 1933), will demonstrate the flexibility and scope of the instrument provided. Both can be tackled with hardly any need for reference to a dictionary. The next extract from Einstein's *Relativity* is, of course, more difficult : but, it will soon be realized, the difficulties are more in the *ideas* than in the *words*. The intelligent adult student should be able to deal quite well with it, if he knows his ' Basis and Essentials.'

Is still carried on as a seasonal job in the winter by men who in the summer months work as carpenters, shepherds, woodcutters, and mountain guides.

In the smithies, some of which are very old, the methods of work have not altered since the forges were set up one hundred and fifty years ago.

A nailsmith working, as he usually does, for some twelve to thirteen hours daily, incidentally for very low wages, can turn out between 1000 and 1100 nails of the smaller variety.

The nails, which are retailed through the sports shops in the towns, apparently find their greatest foreign outlet in Austria and Switzerland.

ger and des Böhmer Waldes wird dieses Gewerbe noch im Winter von Männern ausgeübt, die in den Sommermonaten als Tischler, Hirten, Holzschnitzer und Bergführer arbeiten.

In den Schmieden, von denen manche sehr alt sind, haben sich die Arbeitsmethoden nicht geändert, seit die Essen vor hundertfünfzig Jahren gesetzt wurden.

Ein Nagelschmied, der wie üblich etwa zwölf bis dreizehn Stunden täglich arbeitet—übrigens für sehr niedrigen Lohn — kann tausend bis elfhundert Nägel der kleineren Sorten herstellen.

Die Nägel, die durch die Sportgeschäfte in den Städten verkauft werden, finden anscheinend den grössten ausländischen Absatz in Österreich und der Schweiz.

§3. EXTRACT FROM THE WORKS OF EINSTEIN [1]

Spezielles und allgemeines Relativitätsprinzip.

Nachdem sich die Einführung des speziellen Relativitätsprinzips bewährt hat, muss es jedem nach Verallgemeinerung strebenden Geiste verlok-

Special and General Theory of Relativity.

Since the introduction of the special principle of relativity has been justified, every intellect which strives after generalization must feel the temptation to venture the step towards

[1] With acknowledgment to the author and his publishers (*Über die spezielle und allgemeine Relativitätstheorie* : Von Albert Einstein. Sammlung Vieweg). English edition : *RELATIVITY* : *The Special and General Theory*. By Albert Einstein. Authorised translation (from which the above version is taken) by Dr. R. W. Lawson, published by Methuen and Co. Ltd., 1920).

kend erscheinen, den Schritt zum allgemeinen Relativitätsprinzip zu wagen. Aber eine einfache, scheinbar ganz zuverlässige Betrachtung lässt einen solchen Versuch zunächst aussichtslos erscheinen.

Der Leser denke sich in den schon so oft betrachteten, gleichförmig fahrenden Eisenbahnwagen versetzt. Solange der Wagen gleichförmig fährt, ist für den Insassen nichts vom Fahren des Wagens zu merken. Daher kommt es auch, dass der Insasse den Tatbestand ohne inneres Widerstreben dahin deuten kann, dass der Wagen ruhe, der Bahndamm aber bewegt sei. Diese Interpretation ist übrigens nach dem speziellen Relativitätsprinzip auch physikalisch ganz berechtigt.

Wird nun aber die Bewegung des Wagens etwa dadurch in eine ungleichförmige verwandelt, dass der Wagen kräftig gebremst wird, so erhält der Insasse einen entsprechend kräftigen Ruck nach vorne. Die beschleunigte Bewegung des Wagens äussert sich in dem mechanischen Verhalten der Körper relativ zu ihm ; das mechanische Verhalten ist ein anderes als im vorhin betrachteten Falle, und es erscheint deshalb ausgeschlossen zu sein, dass relativ zum *ungleichförmig* bewegten Wagen die

the general principle of relativity. But a simple and apparently quite reliable consideration seems to suggest that, for the present at any rate, there is little hope of success in such an attempt.

Let us imagine ourselves transferred to our old friend the railway carriage, which is travelling at a uniform rate. As long as it is moving uniformly, the occupant of the carriage is not sensible of its motion, and it is for this reason that he can unreluctantly interpret the facts of the case as indicating that the carriage is at rest, but the embankment in motion. Moreover, according to the special principle of relativity, this interpretation is quite justified also from a physical point of view.

If the motion of the carriage is now changed into a non-uniform motion, as for instance by a powerful application of the brakes, then the occupant of the carriage experiences a correspondingly powerful jerk forwards. The retarded motion is manifested in the mechanical behaviour of bodies relative to the person in the railway carriage. The mechanical behaviour is different from that of the case previously considered, and for this reason it would appear to be impossible that the same mechanical laws hold relatively to the non-uniformly moving carriage, as hold with reference

gleichen mechanischen Gesetze gelten, wie relativ zum ruhenden beziehungsweise gleichförmig bewegten Wagen.

Jedenfalls ist klar, dass relativ zum ungleichförmig bewegten Wagen der Galileische Grundsatz nicht gilt. Wir fühlen uns daher zunächst genötigt, entgegen dem allgemeinen Relativitätsprinzip der ungleichförmigen Bewegung eine Art absolute physikalische Realität zuzusprechen. Im folgenden werden wir aber bald sehen, dass dieser Schluss nicht stichhaltig ist.

to the carriage when at rest or in uniform motion.

At all events it is clear that the Galileian law does not hold with respect to the non-uniformly moving carriage. Because of this, we feel compelled at the present juncture to grant a kind of absolute physical reality to non-uniform motion, in opposition to the general principle of relativity. But in what follows we shall soon see that this conclusion cannot be maintained.

The word **Beschleunigung** in physics (as here) is applied to change of velocity, whether acceleration or retardation.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BASIC GERMAN WORDS

This list is for repetition and reference. Numbers, pronouns, and other words used for illustrations, etc. throughout the grammar are not included. Every word in the list must be considered as indispensable.

A

ab.
der Abend.
aber.
abhängen.
ablehnen.
die Absicht.
die Achse.
der Acker.
die Adresse.
ähnlich.
all.
allerdings.
allgemein.
allmählich.
als.
also.
alt.
das Alter.
das Amt.
an.
ändern.
andere.
der Anfang.
anfangen.
angenehm.
angreifen.
der Angriff.
die Angst.
anhalten.
anklagen.
der Anlaß.
die Ansicht.
der Anspruch.
der Anstand.
anständig.
anstatt.
antworten
anwesend.
anziehen.
der Anzug
der Apfel.
April.
die Arbeit.
arbeiten.
der Arm.
arm.
die Art.
der Arzt.
die Asche.

der Ast.
atmen.
auch.
auf.
auffallen.
die Aufgabe.
aufrecht.
aufregen.
der Auftrag.
aufwärts.
das Auge.
der Augenblick.
August.
aus.
ausführen.
der Ausgang.
die Auskunft.
die Ausnahme.
außen.
außer.
äußere.
außerhalb.
die Auswahl.

B

der Bach.
backen.
baden.
die Bahn.
der Bahnhof.
bald.
der Ball.
die Bank.
bauen.
der Bauer.
der Baum.
die Baumwolle.
der Bedarf.
bedauern.
bedeuten.
bedeutend.
die Bedingung.
befehlen.
befreien.
befriedigen.
beginnen.
begleiten.
begreifen.
behalten.
behandeln.
behaupten.
bei.
das Bein.
beinahe.
das Beispiel.
beißen.
bekannt.
bekommen.
bemerken.
bemühen.
benutzen.
bequem.
bereit.
der Berg.
berichten.
der Beruf.
berühmt.
bescheiden.
beschließen.
besitzen.
besonders.
besser.
best.
bestehen.
bestellen.

bestimmen.
bestimmt.
besuchen.
beten.
betrachten.
betragen.
das Bett.
bevor.
bewegen.
beweisen.
bewundern.
die Bibel.
biegen.
das Bier.
bieten.
das Bild.
billig.
binden.
bis.
bisher.
bitten.
bitter.
blaß.
das Blatt.
blau.
bleiben.
der Bleistift.
blicken.
blind.
der Blitz.
bloß.
blühen.
die Blume.
das Blut.
der Boden.
das Boot.
borgen.
böse.
der Bote.
brauchen.
braun.
brechen.
breit.
brennen.
der Brief.
bringen.
das Brot.
die Brücke.
der Bruder.
der Brunnen.
die Brust.
das Buch.
der Buchstabe.
der Bund.
bunt.
der Bürger.
der Busch.
die Butter.

C

der Charakter.
die Cousine.

D

da.
das Dach.
daher.
damals.
die Dame.
damit.
der Dampf.
danken.
dann.
darum.
daß.
dauern.
decken.

dehnen.
denken.
denn.
deshalb.
deutlich.
Dezember.
dicht.
der Dichter.
dick.
der Dieb.
dienen.
der Diener.
Dienstag.
das Ding.
doch.
der Doktor.
der Donner.
Donnerstag.
das Dorf.
der Dorn.
dort.
der Draht.
drehen.
drohen.
drucken.
drücken.
dulden.
dumm.
dunkel.
dünn.
durch.
dürfen.
der Durst.

E

eben.
echt.
die Ecke.
eckig.
ehe.
die Ehe.
die Ehre.
ehrlich.
das Ei.
die Eiche.
der Eid.
der Eifer.
die Eifersucht.
eigen.
eilen.
eilig.
einander.
einfach.
einführen.
der Eingang.
einig.
das Einkommen.
einladen.
einsam.
einsehen.
einst.
das Eis.
das Eisen.
die Eisenbahn.
die Eltern (pl.).
das Ende.
enden.
endgültig.
der Engel.
entbehren.
entscheiden.
entschließen.
entstehen.
entwickeln.
der / das } Erbe.

erben.
die Erde.
sich ereignen.
das Ereignis.
erfahren.
erfinden.
der Erfolg.
erfüllen.
erhalten.
erheblich.
erinnern.
erkennen.
erklären.
erlangen.
erlauben.
ernst.
die Ernte.
erreichen.
erscheinen.
erschrecken.
erst.
erwerben.
erzählen.
erziehen.
der Esel.
essen.
etwa.
etwas.
ewig.

F

die Fabrik.
das Fach.
der Faden.
fähig.
die Fahne.
fahren.
fallen.
falls.
falsch.
die Familie.
fangen.
die Farbe.
fassen.
fast.
faul.
die Faust.
Februar.
die Feder.
fehlen.
der Fehler.
fein.
der Feind.
das Feld.
das Fenster
fern.
ferner.
fertig.
fest.
das Fest.
fett.
feucht.
das Feuer.
das Fieber.
die Figur.
finden.
der Finger.
der Fisch.
flach.
die Flamme.
die Flasche.
das Fleisch.
fleißig.
fliegen.
fliehen
fließen.

die Flotte.
der Fluch.
die Flucht.
das Flugzeug.
der Fluß.
folgen.
fordern.
die Form.
fort.
die Frage.
fragen.
die Frau.
das Fräulein.
frei.
die Freiheit.
Freitag.
fremd.
die Freude.
der Freund.
der Friede.
frisch.
froh.
fromm.
die Frucht.
früh.
der Frühling.
das Frühstück.
fühlen.
führen.
füllen.
der Funke.
für.
fürchten.
der Fuß.

G

die Gabel.
ganz.
der Garten.
das Gas.
der Gast.
das Gebäude.
geben.
das Gebiet.
das Gebirge.
geboren.
die Geburt.
der Gedanke.
die Geduld.
die Gefahr.
gefallen.
das Gefühl.
gegen.
der Gegensatz.
der Gegenstand.
die Gegenwart.
geheim.
gehen.
gehören.
der Geist.
geistig.
geistlich.
gelb.
das Geld.
die Gelegenheit.
gelingen.
genau.
genießen.
genug.
genügen.
gerade.
das Geräusch.
gerecht.
das Gericht.
gering.
das Gerücht.

das Geschäft.
geschehen.
das Geschenk.
die Geschichte.
das Geschlecht.
die Geschwister (pl.).
die Gesellschaft.
das Gesetz.
das Gesicht.
die Gestalt.
gestern.
gesund.
das Getreide.
die Gewalt.
gewaltig.
das Gewehr.
das Gewicht.
gewinnen.
gewiß.
das Gewissen.
die Gewohnheit.
gewöhnlich.
gießen.
das Gift.
das Glas.
glatt.
glauben.
gleich.
gleichen.
das Glied.
das Glück.
glücklich.
das Gold.
der Gott.
das Grab.
graben.
der Grad.
das Gras.
grau.
grausam.
greifen.
die Grenze.
groß.
grün.
der Grund.
gründlich.
die Gruppe.
grüßen.
die Gunst.
günstig.
gut.
die Güter (pl.).

H

das Haar.
haben.
der Hafen.
die Halle.
der Hals.
halten.
der Hammer.
die Hand.
der Handel.
handeln.
hängen.
hart.
häßlich.
der Haufen.
häufig.
das Haupt.
das Haus.
heben.
das Heer.
das Heim.
die Heimat.
heimlich.

heiß.
heißen.
helfen.
hell.
das Hemd.
her.
der Herbst.
der Herr.
herrschen.
das Herz.
heute.
hier.
die Hilfe.
der Himmel.
hin.
hindern.
hinter.
hintere.
hoch.
der Hof.
hoffen.
höflich.
holen.
die Hölle.
das Holz.
hören.
die Hose.
hübsch.
der Hügel.
der Humor.
der Hund.
der Hunger.
der Hut.
die Hütte.

I

immer.
immerhin.
in.
indem.
infolge.
der Inhalt.
innen.
innere.
das Insekt.
die Insel.
das Interesse.
inzwischen.
irgendwo.
irren.

J

die Jacke.
das Jahr.
Januar.
jedenfalls.
jedoch.
jemals.
jetzt.
die Jugend.
Juli.
jung.
Juni.

K

der Kaffee.
kalt.
die Kammer.
der Kampf.
kämpfen.
der Kanal.
die Karte.
die Kartoffel.
die Kasse.
die Katze.
kaufen.
der Kaufmann.

kaum.
kennen.
die Kette.
das Kind.
die Kirche.
klagen.
klar.
die Klasse.
das Kleid.
kleiden.
klein.
klingen.
klug.
der Knabe.
der Knochen.
der Knopf.
kochen.
die Kohle.
kommen.
der König.
können.
der Kopf.
das Korn.
der Körper.
kosten.
die Kraft.
kräftig.
krank.
der Kreis.
das Kreuz.
der Krieg.
die Krone.
die Küche.
die Kugel.
der Kunde.
künftig.
die Kunst.
das Kupfer.
kurz.
kürzlich.
der Kuß.
die Küste.

L

lachen.
laden.
der Laden.
die Lampe.
das Land.
lang.
längs (entlang).
langsam.
längst.
der Lärm.
lassen.
die Last.
laufen.
laut.
leben.
das Leder.
leer.
legen.
lehren.
leicht.
das Leid.
leiden.
leihen.
leise.
leisten.
leiten.
lernen.
lesen.
letzte.
die Leute (pl.).
das Licht.
lieb.

lieben.
das Lied.
liegen.
die Linie.
linke.
links.
die Lippe.
Loben.
das Loch.
der Löffel.
lösen.
die Lücke.
die Lüge.
lügen.
die Luft.
lustig.

M

machen.
die Macht.
mächtig.
das Mädchen.
der Magen.
die Mahlzeit.
Mai.
der Mangel.
der Mann.
der Mantel.
der Markt.
der Marsch.
März.
die Maschine.
das Maß.
die Masse.
mäßig.
das Material.
die Mauer.
das Meer.
das Mehl.
meinen.
meiste.
der Meister.
melden.
die Menge.
der Mensch.
merken.
merkwürdig.
messen.
das Messer.
das Metall.
die Miete.
die Milch.
mild.
die Minute.
mit.
das Mitleid.
der Mittag.
die Mitte.
das Mittel.
Mittwoch.
mögen.
möglich.
der Monat.
der Mond.
Montag.
der Mord.
der Morgen.
morgen.
müde.
die Mühe.
die Mühle.
der Mund.
die Münze.
die Musik.
der Muskel.
müssen.

das Muster.
der Mut.
mutig.
die Mutter.

N

nach.
der Nachbar.
die Nachricht.
die Nacht.
die Nadel.
der Nagel.
nahe.
nähren.
der Name.
die Nase.
naß.
die Nation.
die Natur.
natürlich.
der Nebel.
neben.
nehmen.
der Neid.
nennen.
das Netz.
nett.
neu.
die Neugier.
nicht.
nie.
die Niederlage.
niedrig.
niemals.
nirgends, nirgendwo
noch.
die Not.
die Note.
nötig.
November.
die Nummer.
nun.
nur.
nützen.

O

ob.
oben.
obere.
obgleich.
obwohl.
oder.
der Ofen.
offen.
öffentlich.
öffnen.
oft.
ohne.
das Ohr.
Oktober.
das Öl.
der Onkel.
ordnen.
die Ordnung.
der Ort.

P

das Paar.
das Papier.
der Park.
die Partei.
die Pause.
die Periode.
die Person.
die Pfeife.
das Pferd.

die Pflanze.
die Pflicht.
der Plan.
der Platz.
die Post.
die Predigt.
der Preis.
die Presse.
die Probe.
das Publikum.
der Punkt.

Q

die Quelle.

R

das Rad.
der Rand.
der Rat.
raten.
der Rauch.
der Raum.
rechnen.
die Rechnung.
das Recht.
recht.
rechts.
reden.
die Regel.
der Regen.
die Regierung.
das Reich.
reich.
reichen.
reif.
die Reihe.
rein.
reisen.
reißen.
die Religion.
rennen.
der Rest.
retten.
richten.
richtig.
die Richtung.
riechen.
der Riese.
der Ring.
rot.
der Rücken.
die Rücksicht.
rückwärts.
der Ruf.
rufen.
die Ruhe.
ruhen.
ruhig.
der Ruhm.
rund.

S

sagen.
das Salz.
der Same.
sammeln.
der Sand.
sanft.
satt.
der Satz.
sauber.
sauer.
der Schaden.
schaden.
schaffen.
scharf.

das Muster.
der Mut.
mutig.
die Mutter.

N

nach.
der Nachbar.
die Nachricht.
die Nacht.
die Nadel.
der Nagel.
nahe.
nähren.
der Name.
die Nase.
naß.
die Nation.
die Natur.
natürlich.
der Nebel.
neben.
nehmen.
der Neid.
nennen.
das Netz.
nett.
neu.
die Neugier.
nicht.
nie.
die Niederlage.
niedrig.
niemals.
nirgends, nirgendwo
noch.
die Not.
die Note.
nötig.
November.
die Nummer.
nun.
nur.
nützen.

O

ob.
oben.
obere.
obgleich.
obwohl.
oder.
der Ofen.
offen.
öffentlich.
öffnen.
oft.
ohne.
das Ohr.
Oktober.
das Öl.
der Onkel.
ordnen.
die Ordnung.
der Ort.

P

das Paar.
das Papier.
der Park.
die Partei.
die Pause.
die Periode.
die Person.
die Pfeife.
das Pferd.

die Pflanze.
die Pflicht.
der Plan.
der Platz.
die Post.
die Predigt.
der Preis.
die Presse.
die Probe.
das Publikum.
der Punkt.

Q

die Quelle.

R

das Rad.
der Rand.
der Rat.
raten.
der Rauch.
der Raum.
rechnen.
die Rechnung.
das Recht.
recht.
rechts.
reden.
die Regel.
der Regen.
die Regierung.
das Reich.
reich.
reichen.
reif.
die Reihe.
rein.
reisen.
reißen.
die Religion.
rennen.
der Rest.
retten.
richten.
richtig.
die Richtung.
riechen.
der Riese.
der Ring.
rot.
der Rücken.
die Rücksicht.
rückwärts.
der Ruf.
rufen.
die Ruhe.
ruhen.
ruhig.
der Ruhm.
rund.

S

sagen.
das Salz.
der Same.
sammeln.
der Sand.
sanft.
satt.
der Satz.
sauber.
sauer.
der Schaden.
schaden.
schaffen.
scharf.

der Schatten.
scheinen.
der Scherz.
schicken.
das Schicksal.
schieben.
schießen.
das Schiff.
das Schild.
die Schlacht.
schlafen.
schlagen.
schließen.
schlecht.
schlimm.
das Schloß.
der Schlüssel.
schmal.
schmecken.
der Schmerz.
der Schmutz.
der Schnee.
schneiden.
der Schneider.
schnell.
schon.
schön.
die Schranke.
die Schraube.
schreiben.
schreien.
der Schuh.
die Schuld.
die Schule.
die Schulter.
schwach.
der Schwager.
schwarz.
schweigen.
schwer.
das Schwert.
die Schwester.
schwierig.
schwimmen.
der } See.
die }
die Seele.
das Segel.
sehen.
die Seife.
sein.
seit.
die Seite.
die Sekunde.
selbst.
selten.
senden.
September.
setzen.
sicher.
der Sieg.
das Silber.
singen.
sinken.
der Sinn.
die Sitte.
sitzen.
so.
sofort.
sogar.
der Sohn.
der Soldat.
sollen.
der Sommer.
Sonnabend.
die Sonne.

Sonntag.
sonst.
die Sorge.
sorgen.
spannen.
die Spannung.
sparen.
spät.
die Speise.
der Spiegel.
spielen.
die Spitze.
sprechen.
springen.
der Staat.
der Stab.
die Stadt.
der Stahl.
stammen.
stark.
statt.
der Staub.
stecken.
stehen.
stehlen.
steigen.
der Stein.
stellen.
sterben.
der Stern.
stets.
die / das } Steuer.
still.
die Stimme.
die Stirn.
der Stock.
der Stoff.
stolz.
stören.
stoßen.
die Strafe.
die Straße.
streben.
strecken.
streichen.
streiten.
streng.
der Strich.
der Strom.
das Stück.
die Stufe.
der Stuhl.
stumm.
die Stunde.
der Sturm.
stützen.
suchen.
die Summe.
die Sünde.
süß.
das System.

T

der Tabak.
der Tag.
das Tal.
tanzen.
die Tasche.
die Tat.
die Tatsache.
der Tausch.
der Tee.
der Teil.
teilen.
teuer.

das Theater.
tief.
das Tier.
der Tisch.
die Tochter.
der Tod.
der Ton.
der Topf.
das Tor.
tot.
töten.
tragen.
die Träne.
der Traum.
traurig.
treffen.
treiben.
trennen.
die Treppe.
treten.
treu.
trinken.
trocken.
trocknen.
der Tropfen.
trösten.
trotz.
der Trotz.
das Tuch.
tüchtig.
die Tugend.
tun.
die Tür.
der Turm.

U

üben.
über.
überhaupt.
überzeugen.
üblich.
übrigens.
das Ufer.
die Uhr.
um.
umsonst.
der Umstand.
und.
der Unfall.
ungefähr.
unter.
untere.
untersuchen.
die Ursache.
das Urteil.
urteilen.

V

der Vater.
verbieten.
verbinden.
der Verdacht.
verdienen.
der Verein.
die Vereinigung.
vergebens.
vergessen.
vergleichen.
verkaufen.
verkehrt.
verlangen.
verlassen.
verletzen.
verlieren.

der Verlust.
die Vernunft.
vernünftig.
verschieden.
verschwinden.
versichern.
versprechen.
verstecken.
verstehen.
versuchen.
verteidigen.
der Vertrag.
verwenden.
verzeihen.
verzichten.
der Vetter.
viel.
vielleicht.
der Vogel.
voll.
vollkommen.
von.
vor.
voran.
voraus.
vordere.
vorher.
vorn.
der Vorrat.
vorschlagen.
die Vorsicht.
der Vorteil.
vortrefflich.
vorüber.
vorwärts.
vorziehen.

W

wachen.
wachsen.
die Waffe.
wagen.
der Wagen.
wählen.
wahr.
während.
die Wahrheit.
wahrscheinlich.
der Wald.
die Wand.
wann.
die Ware.
warm.
warten.
warum.
was.
waschen.
das Wasser.
wechseln.
der Weg.
wegen.
das Weib.
weich.
weil.
der Wein.
die Weise.
weiß.
weit.
welcher.
die Welle.
die Welt.
wender
wenig.
wenn.

wer.
werden.
werfen.
das Werk.
das Werkzeug.
der Wert.
das Wetter.
wichtig.
wider.
wie.
wieder.
wiegen.
der Wille.
der Wind.
der Winter.
wirklich.
der Wirt.
die Wirtschaft.
wissen.
wo.
die Woche.
wohnen.
die Wolke.
die Wolle.
wollen.
das Wort.
die Wunde.
das Wunder.
sich wundern
wünschen.
die Würde.
die Wut.

die Zahl.
zahlen.
zählen.
der Zahn.
das Zeichen.
zeigen.
die Zeile.
die Zeit.
die Zeitung.
der Zeuge.
ziehen.
das Ziel.
das Zimmer.
der Zins.
der Zoll.
zu.
der Zucker.
der Zufall.
zufrieden.
der Zug.
die Zukunft.
die Zunge.
zurück.
zurückkehren.
der Zustand.
der Zweck.
der Zweifel.
der Zweig.
zwingen.
zwischen.

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN AT
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